

Revised Edition for 1892.

Instruction Book

FOR THE

Gem

13337x¹

TAILOR'S SYSTEM

WITH DIAGRAMS

For Cutting Every Description of Ladies' Garments.

BY

Mme. ELLSWORTH PALMER,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Instructions in Dress Cutting

— WITH —

DIAGRAMS, ETC., COMPLETE,

TO BE USED EXPRESSLY

For the

GE

TAILOR'S

15
14/16



SYSTEM



OF CUTTING.

— BY —

Mrs. E. E. PALMER,

CHICAGO, ILL.



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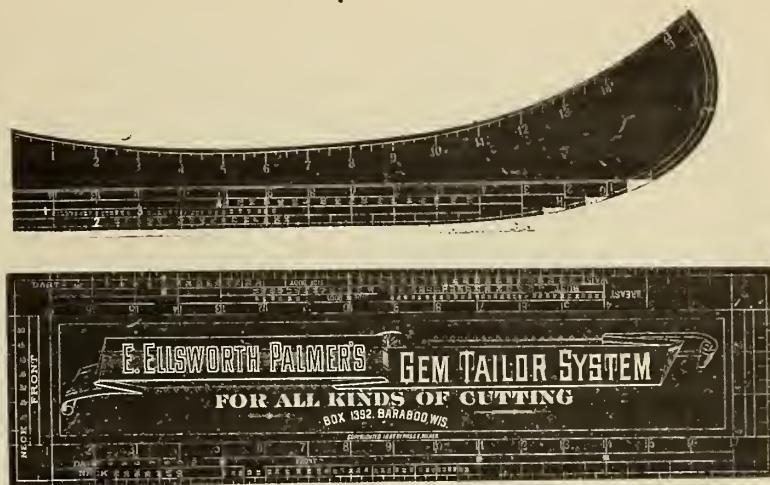
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Mme. Ellsworth Palmer.

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A System for Cutting Ladies' Garments,

INVENTED BY

E. ELLSWORTH PALMER.

MME. ELLSWORTH PALMER'S System for Cutting Ladies' Garments was invented about ten years ago.

It was protected by Patents and Copyrights, and from the very first it met with public favor, and has since attained a grand success.

The first invention was a folding chart called the Ladies' Gem, Pat. in 1882, which met with such popular approval that thousands of them are still manufactured to meet the demands of dress-makers who are loth to give them up.

The next was an improvement on the first in 1884, and called the Gem of Actual Measure. This was still a folding chart, but very easy to learn and rapid in its work, and the fit obtained from it seemed almost magical. Thousands of testimonials poured in from every quarter, claiming that with it better results were obtained than with many of the high-priced systems then in use. Five minutes' time to draft a garment, and no refitting, was almost a miracle. Still the system was a chart; it gave a set of graduated patterns so arranged as to change for quite imperfect forms, but not capable of change for the variable and intricate fashions that caprice required. One month: three, five or more seams running to the shoulder shall comprise the back, and one, two, or three darts with no hip seam shall constitute the front. The next month gives an entirely different arrangement. A chart could never fulfill this requirement, and in 1886 the third system was invented. This was a square on heavy card-board, and bound

around the edges with brass; it was called the Gem Tailor System. This was actual measure, combined somewhat with the law of proportions, and so arranged that every division and calculation was made on the various scales for the learner. It met all the requirements of fashion, and has been a grand success.

The manner adopted in this work for teaching the Theory and Practice of Dress Cutting is entirely new.

The drafting is done at once on the lining for garments, which saves time of transferring from paper, also the errors that are liable to occur by the slipping of paper, etc., during the operation.

For a well-proportioned form only 10 measures are needed for the entire gown—basque, sleeve and skirt. Extra measures are taken when out of proportion in any way.

The measures being taken over the dress and as to size neither tight, nor again loose, make it very easy to get a correct set of measures, a set so reliable that not once out of one hundred times will there be the least change to make in a garment at the first trial fit.

The inventor claims to have invented the ONLY Tailor's System for Ladies' Garments.

When strips of card-board are inserted in a square with size of bust, neck, etc., what is it but a chart? Does it change them into tailor systems by laying them on the square?

While I have nothing to say against charts, (in the hands of mothers and daughters not professionals, they have been a boon, a saving of time and money), still I would say, "Be not deceived." Anything that has

a slip or slips of card-board to use with, or in connection with it, is a chart, no matter whether it be on wood, cloth, tin, or paper, and every moving, sliding machine is a chart, and the poorest kind of a chart, as they are capable of no changes whatever. There is one piece of advice that I would give all contemplating the idea of taking up or learning any new system, and that is to avoid anything that gives straight lines and angles. Every delineation of the human form is a curve, and every outline on a pattern must be a curved line or there is no ease or beauty in the fit.

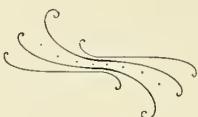
Very many systems that fit the form nicely, are not kept up in style, and more have no style to begin with. An amateur dress-maker should learn the first thing, that a form can be fitted to look long waisted or short, square or sloping shoulders, and either broad or narrow across the chest, etc., etc.

In bringing this work before the public, we have

studied and worked out a system of Actual Measure — a Tailor System of Cutting — with every calculation made for the learner. Actual Measure by a scale of inches is used wherever and whenever it can be in cutting a dress, with every division and calculation made for the learner, and every device studied to simplify the drafting, and at the same time produce the most exact and stylish fit ever made.

To place before dress-makers a system that is practical, reliable, stylish, exact, and at the same time easy to learn and quick to handle, is our object in this work.

Having been for years active in this line of business, the practical rules and directions given in this work are all deducted from actual practice, and are identical with those sanctioned by the best modern authorities. They have been proven correct in practice, and to-day are adopted by the best cutters.



PRICE LIST.

One System Complete -	\$ 5.00
One System Complete with Lessons	10.00
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→ DRESS CUTTING. ←



One of the greatest troubles, and nearly the only trouble we have to combat with in teaching, is inaccuracy or carelessness.

In the first place the measures must be correctly taken. To do this successfully, notice that the lady is properly dressed, corsets arranged to suit the figure, any extra fullness if worn, adjusted becomingly, etc.

Belting, such as is used on the inside of dress waists, should be pinned closely around the actual

waist. This serves as a guide in getting lengths, although it will seldom remain as low down on the waist as the measures can and ought to be taken; in which case each one must be taken the same distance below.

A correct measure of any lady, no matter what her form may be, will enable you to fit her perfectly without any refitting.

Directions for Taking the Measures.

Stand back of the figure in measuring for size of bust, waist, armhole, and width of back; also for length of back, under arm, shoulder, and hip to neck. Stand in front of the figure in taking width of chest, length of front, sleeve, skirt, and size of neck, elbow, and wrist.

These measures are numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., to correspond with the numbers on the cut.

1. Size of Bust.

Place the tape-line around the figure, over the fullest part of the bust, close under the arms, and from there straight to the middle of back.

We will say here that all sizes on the person are taken alike, neither tight nor loose.

2. Size of Waist.

Pass the tape around the actual waist of the lady.

3. Length of Waist.

Put the end of the tape just over the prominent neck bone in the back, or from where the collar ought to sit on the neck of the dress, and take the measure down to the lower edge of the belt. For fitting many forms, especially large ladies, it will be necessary to measure below the belt, the exact length the back may be fitted. Use this measure instead of the one and one-fourth inches as on medium drafts.

Set this measure below the first to be used with it.

4. Length Under Arm.

Place the tape directly under the arm, as high as the sleeve seam ought to be, and carry it straight down to the roll of the hip. In most cases this measure will reach below the belt, in which case every measure to the belt, must be taken the same distance below.

5. Hip to Neck.

Place the tape exactly where Under Arm Measure ends, and carry it up in front of the arm and over the shoulder to middle of back at neck.

6. Length of Shoulder.

Place the tape at the collar line back of the highest part of the shoulder. This measure is governed somewhat by style.

7. Size of Neck.

Pass the tape around the collar line.

8. Size of Armhole.

Have the lady stand with her hand upon her hip. Pass the tape under the arm, starting from the top of the shoulder.

9. Size of Elbow.

Put the tape in the bend of the elbow and pass it straight around the arm over the joint.

10. Size of Wrist.

Put the tape around the wrist, or broadest part of the hand.

11. Length of Sleeve.

Place the end of the tape at the armpit and measure to the wrist joint.

12. Length of Skirt.

Place the tape at lower edge of belt and measure down to toe of the shoe. The lady must stand erect while this measure is taken.

Extra Measures.

While the above measures are all that are necessary for a well-formed person, extra measures must be taken to fit a very large, a scrawny figure, or one in any way out of proportion.

1. Width of Back.

Have the lady put her arms close to the figure. Measure across the back from the top of one side seam to the other.

2. Width of Chest.

Have the lady stand erect, arms close to the sides, and measure across the chest, from arm to arm, two inches below the shoulder point.

3. Length of Front.

Place the tape at middle of back at neck and measure over the shoulder and down the front to full stomach. Place the dart line at this point.

This form can be fitted long in the back.

4. Size Above the Elbow.

Measure around the largest part of the arm between elbow and wrist.

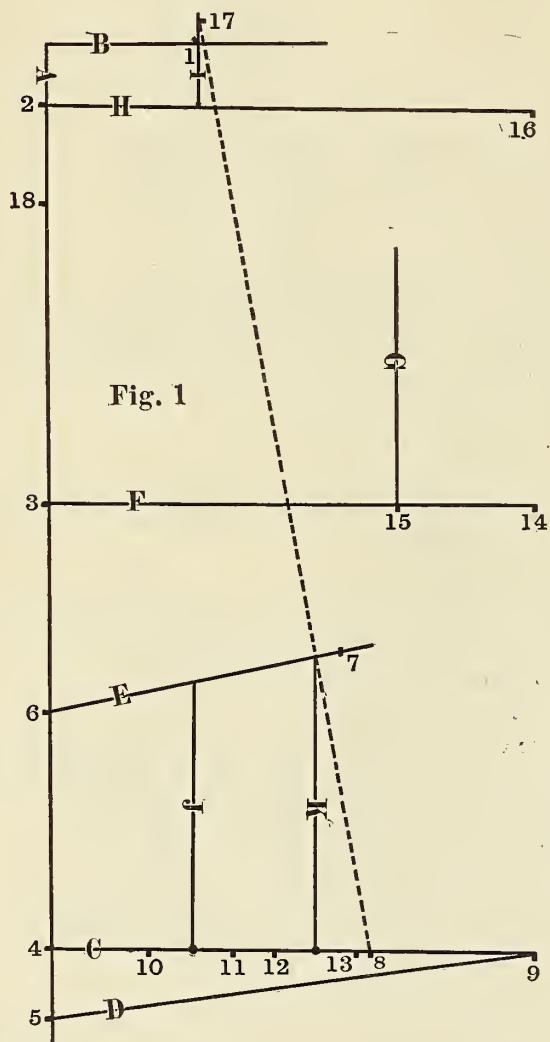
5. Size of Hips.

Take this measure six inches below the waist line all around the figure. To apply this, measure across each piece six inches below waist line and if you find the measure on your draft more than the actual size of hips, take the difference off inside of line "F," on the side body. If too small add the difference usually on the hips — lines "G" and "P."

In applying this measure, however, one can best be guided by the eye, as you can see whether it is large hips, a full stomach or fullness in the back of a dress that gives extra size to this measure; in which case enlarge wherever needed.

The Practical Drafting of a Plain, Tight-fitting Basque,

DRAFTED BY THE MEASUREMENTS AS TAKEN ON THE PERSONS.



(The Diagram for Front of Basque.)

Let us explain the system by which dress waists are produced in conformity with the person measured. We will make this clear by the use of diagrams, illustrating every stage of drafting and explaining in such a manner that none can go amiss.

In order that we may intelligently proceed to work we shall select the following set of measurements with which to draft this elementary pattern,—these

measurements being all that are necessary for a perfect form. They are:

Size of bust.....	36 inches.
Size of waist.....	24 inches.
Length of waist.....	15 inches.
Length under arm.....	8 inches.
Length from hip to neck.....	18½ inches.
Length of shoulder.....	4½ inches.

The Front of Basque.

Although, for convenience, we use paper in teaching this system, in practice we draft entirely on the dress lining. Any kind of plain paper 18 x 24 inches will answer.

Lay this on the drafting table with the *long side* toward you.

And here let me explain the System. You will notice that it is a square on card-board, and for convenience in teaching we will call the sides the long arm of the square, and the ends the short arm. The ends having the word Front and Back in large letters, we will call the top of the square and the opposite ends the lower, or bottom of the square.

Place the square on the paper with the short arm to the left, one and one-half (1½) inches from the front edge and one and one-half (1½) inches from the top or left edge of the paper.

(1st.) Draw a line the entire length of the long arm of the square and mark it "A." Draw another line the length of the short arm and mark it "B."

(2nd.) From the corner of the square on line "B" make a point at 36 in the scale for neck. When the No. is not on the scale, mark at the one next in size.

(3rd.) Measure downward from the corner of the square on line "A" one inch, and make a point. Make another at 36 in the scale for front.

(4th.) Move the corner of the square down to point (3,) and measure down on line "A" eight inches for length under arm. Make another point one and one-fourth ($1\frac{1}{4}$) inches below this, as every good form can be fitted that much below the waist line, both in the front and in the back of waist. These points are numbered as we make them,—(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), etc.

(5th.) Without changing the position of the square make a point at 8 in both dart scales, as the darts are governed by length under arm. These are points (6) and (7). You will observe that all points are numbered in the order in which they occur, and while learning, be particular to number each point as they are made.

(6th.) Place the waist scale which you find on long arm of square in line with point (4), placing the short arm directly straight with line "A;" draw a line along the long arm and mark it "C."

(7th.) With the square in this position make a point on line "C," at 24 in the waist scale—(this is the size of the waist). Make another point at 36. in the bust scale,—(this is the size of the bust) Measure the space between waist and bust size, which we find to be three and one-fourths inches; this, if taken up in two darts, gives a width of one and one-half and one and three-fourths inches darts.

(8th.) Commencing the darts on line "C" make a point one and three-fourths inches from (4); from this point make another at one and one-half inches which is width of first dart; then again at three-fourths of an inch for space between darts; and again at one and three-fourths inches for second dart. These points are (10) and (11), and (12) and (13) on the diagram.

(9th.) Now make a dot in the middle between (10)

and (11), also between (12) and (13).

(10th.) Draw a line from (9) to (5), and mark it "D." Also draw a line across (6) and (7), and mark it "E."

(11th.) Place the waist scale in line with point (3), with the short arm on line "A," and out on the long arm make points at 36 in the bust and breast scales.

(12th.) Draw a line from point (14) to (3) and mark it "F."

(13th.) Shove the square back on line "F," until the short arm is square with point (15), and draw a line up from (15) the length of the short arm. Mark this line "G."

(14th.) Move the square up to point (2). Measure out on the long arm nine inches and make point (16). Draw a line from (16) to point (2), and mark it "H."

(15th.) Bring the square toward the front until the short arm is square with point (1) and draw a line from the top edge of the paper to line "H." Mark this line "I."

(16th.) Take the width of back neck (which in this case is one and one-half inches) from the hip to neck measure and it leaves 17 inches for the front of waist. Place 17 in the inch scale, at point (8) and where the corner of the square strikes line "I" make a point, which is (17) on this diagram.

(17th.) Place the short arm of the square on a line with point (17) and the long arm straight with line "A" and make a point on line "A" at 36 in the scale for neck.

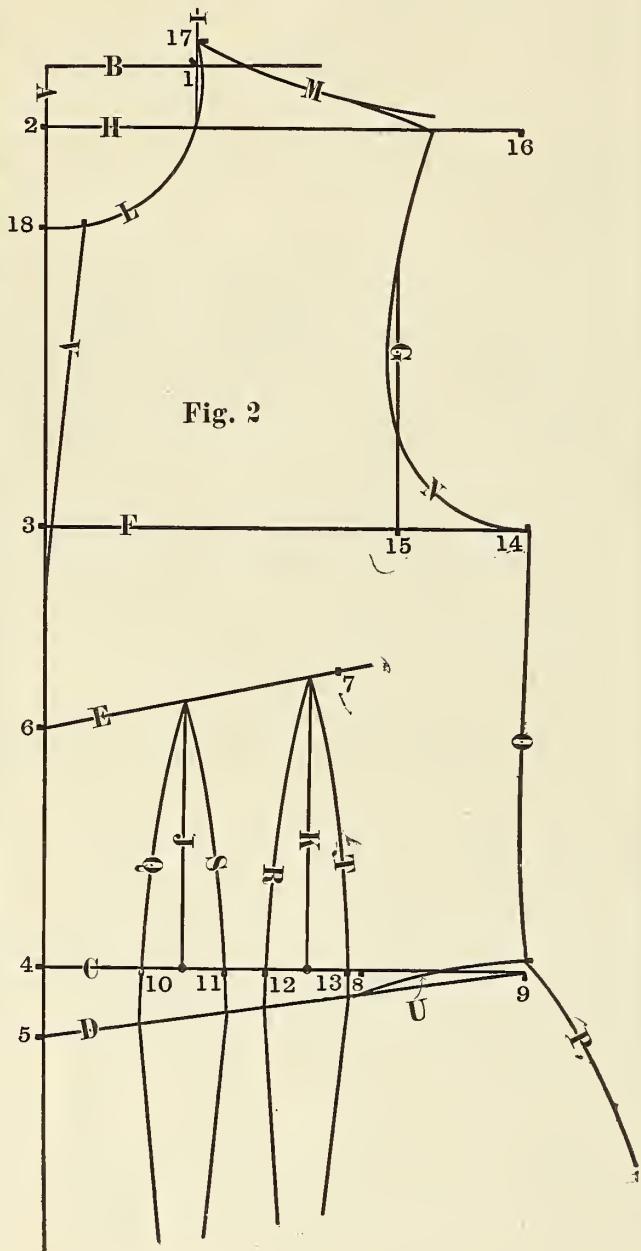
(18th.) Square up with line "F," and the dot between (10) and (11). Draw a line from line "E" to dot, and mark it "J."

(19th.) Draw another in the same manner to dot between (12) and (13), and mark it "K."

This finishes the diagram for front of basque.



The Completed Draft for Front of Basque.



You can now lay aside the square and take up the rule, for completing the draft.

The points on this rule, which are used for convenience in drafting, are "A," "B," "C," "D," "E," "F," "G," and "H."

You will observe that lines "L," "M," "N" and "O" are made with the curved side of the rule placed in or toward the center of the pattern, while "P," "Q," "R," "S" and "T" are curved out or from the center of the draft.

You will also see that a line is curved or out in from the center of the draft according to which side of the rule is used.

To Draw the Neck.

(1st.) Place the round end of the rule at (18), and draw around the curve so as to cross line "B," inside of point (1), draw to (17) and mark the line "L."

(2nd.) Place "F" at (17) and draw along the scale of inches toward (16) to four and one-half inches on the inch scale, which is the length of the shoulder in this set of measures. Mark this line "M."

(3rd.) Make a point in the middle of line "M," and place the obverse side of scale "F" at this point; from here draw a curved line one-fourth of an inch below the point of shoulder.

(4th.) To draw the armhole, place the round end of the rule at (14), at the same time let the edge of the rule cross line "G," and strike the end of line "M." Draw around the curve from (14) to the end of line "M" and mark the line "N." (The curve is to be fitted in this space for armhole, always crossing line "G," and touching point of shoulder and point (14), letting the round end strike (14) wherever it may.)

To Draw Length under Arm.

(5th.) Place "H" at (9), and commencing one-fourth of an inch above (9) draw along the inch scale to (14). Mark this line "O."

To Draw Curve Over Hip.

(6th.) Reverse the rule with round end up and place "F" at end of line "O," with "A" at the same time resting on line "C." Draw a line along the scale and mark it "P."

To Draw the Darts.

(7th.) Place "E" at the upper end of line "J." Draw through point (10) to line "D." Mark this line "O." Draw "R" in the same manner from upper end of line "K," through point (12) to line "D." Turn the rule over and draw lines "S" and "T," in the same manner as "O" and "R."

(8th.) The darts are finished on a slant of eight inches below line "D." To do this use the straight edge of the rule. Place (6) in scale "F" at the middle dot between (10) and (11); press one finger firmly on the lower end of the rule and swing the upper portion, first to (10) and draw a line along the edge down from the end of line "Q;" then swing to (11) and finish line "S" below the waist line.

In the same manner draw the lower part of lines "R" and "T."

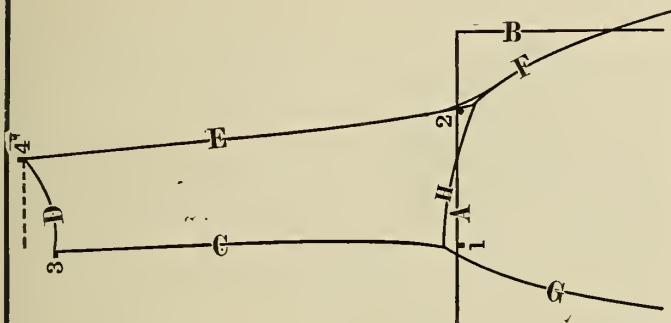
(9th.) Place "F" at end of line "O," and draw to line below (13). Mark the line "U."

(10th.) Make a point on line "L," one-half an inch from (18). Place "H" at (6), and draw along the scale to this point.

The bottom of the basque may be finished in any style with the different curves on the rule.

Diagram for Side-body or Under-arm for Basque.

(Fig. 3.)



(1st.) First measure down from the top or left hand of your paper along the front edge, nine inches or one inch longer than length under arm.

(2nd.) Place the corner of the square at this point with the short arm along the front edge of the paper and draw a line along the edge of the long arm. Mark this line "A."

(3rd.) Mark off on line "A," first one and one-half inches. This is point (1).

(4th.) Notice on the lower end of square for back, a scale for side body. Place the end of this scale at (1), and make a point at 24 in the scale. This is point (2).

(5th.) Now shove the square down, bringing $8\frac{1}{2}$ on the inch scale to point (1), and make a point down from the upper corner of the square one-half of an

inch. Mark this point (3). Also make a point out on the short arm at 36, in the neck scale. This is point (4). Mark out on line "A," from point (2), one and one-half inches, draw a straight line down from this point and mark it "B."

A Finished Draft for Side-body.

(1st.) Place "H" at point (1) and draw along the edge of the scale from (3) to one-fourth inch above point (1). Mark this line "C."

(2nd.) Draw a line from (3) to (4) with any curve and mark it "D."

(3rd.) Place "H" at point (2) and draw along the edge of the scale from point (4) through point (2) to one-fourth inch below line "A." Mark this line "E."

You will observe that these lines have all curved toward the center of the draft while the next lines, "F" and "G," will curve from the center.

(4th.) Place "F" at end of line "E" and let (3) on the inch scale intersect line "B." Draw along the edge of scale from the end of line "E," and through line "B" six inches. Mark this line "F."

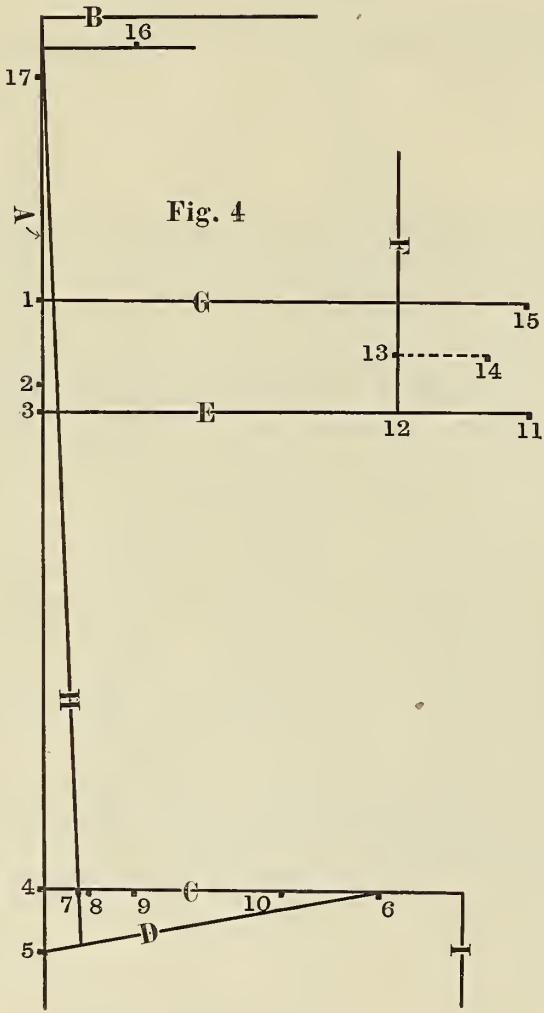
(5th.) Place "F" at point (1) and let the scale strike the edge of the paper six inches from line "A," draw along the scale of inches and mark the line "G."

(6th.) Draw a curved line from the end of line "C" to the end of line "E," and mark it "H." To draw this line place "F" either above point (1) or at the end of line "E."

(7th.) Finish the bottom any style with the rule.



Diagram for Back of Basque.



(1st.) Place the square on the paper one inch from the front edge and one inch from the top. Draw lines the same as for front of waist and mark them "A" and "B."

(2nd.) Measure down on line "A" five inches, and

make a point. Make another below this at 36, in the scale for back, and another one-half inch below this. These are points (1), (2) and (3), as you see on line "A."

(3rd.) Shove the upper corner of the square down to point (3), and from this point measure down on line "A," eight and one-half inches, which is one-half inch longer than length under arm, and make a point.

(4th.) Make another point one and one-fourth inches below this for fitting below waist line. These are points (4) and (5.)

(5th.) Place the lower corner of the square at point (4), placing the short arm directly straight with line "A," draw a line along the long arm and mark it "C."

The waist and bust scales are now in line with (4.)

(6th.) Mark on line "C," without moving the square, at 24 in the scale for waist. This is waist size. Also make a point one and one-half inches beyond waist size. Commencing back on line "C" make a point one-half inch from (4), which is point (7); make another one-fourth from (7) and mark it (8); another three-fourths of an inch from (8) and mark it (9). Notice at end of waist scale a little division where side-body commences. Bring this division to point (9), and make a point at 24 (waist size), in the lower scale. This is point (10).

(7th.) Now draw a line from 5 to 6, and mark it "D."

(8th.) Shove the scales up in line with point 3, and out on the long arm make a point at 36 in the scale for bust, and another at 36 in the breast scale. Draw a line from 11 to 3, and mark it "E."

(9th.) Shove the square along this line to point 12, draw a line up from 12 the length of the short arm and mark it "F."

(10th.) Mark up from 12, on line "F," one inch, and make point 13. Bring the little division of side-body to this point, and on the upper scale for side-body, make a point at 36, bust size. (Where the right number is not on the scale, mark at the number nearest to the size you wish.)

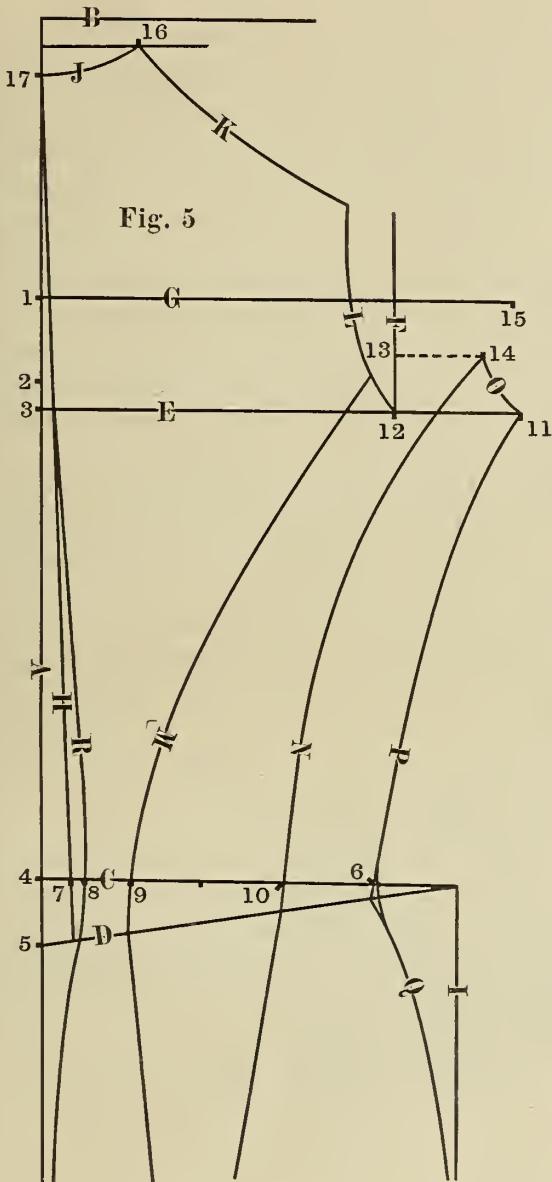
(11th.) Bring the square back to point 1, and measure out on the long arm nine inches. This is point 15. Draw a line from 15 to point 1, and mark it "G."

(12th.) Measure up from point 4, on line "A," fifteen inches for length of back. Place back neck scale at this point, and make a point at 36 in this scale for width of neck.

(13th. Make another point down on line "A," one-half inch. This is point 17. Draw a line from this point through 7 to line "D," and mark it "H."

(14th.) From the point marked out from 6, on line "C," draw a straight line down. Mark it "I." This finishes diagram for back of waist. See Fig. 5.

Completed Draft for Back of Basque.



The outlines of this pattern, like the front, are finished entirely with the rule.

(1st.) Place the round end of the rule at (17) and draw around the curve to point (16). This is line "J," or neck.

(2nd.) To draw the shoulder place "F" at (16) and draw along the edge of scale toward (15) four and three-fourths inches. Mark this line "K."

(3rd.) To draw the armhole place "D" on the curve at the intersection of lines "E" and "F," (round end down), and draw around the curve to end of line "K." Mark this line "L."

(4th.) Turn the curve over and place (14) on inside of curve at line below (9) and draw from line "D" through (9) and along the edge of the curve toward (13) to line "L." Mark this line "M."

(5th.) Reverse the rule and place "A" at (14) with the round point up and draw a line from (14) along the edge of curve through point (10) to line "D." Mark this line "N."

(6th.) Draw from (14) to (11) with any curve and mark it "O."

(7th.) Place "G" at (11) and draw along the incline scale to (6). Mark this line "P."

(8th.) Turn the rule over and place "F" at end of line "P" to form an outward curve. Bring the scale to intersect line "I" six inches down from waist line. Draw along the scale and mark the line "O."

(9th.) A small curve is taken out of the middle of the back from line "E" to "D," through point (8). Place "H" at (8) and draw from line "D" along the scale to line "E" near point (3). Mark this line "R."

(10th.) Make a dot between (9) and (10) and place 6 in scale "F" at the dot. Hold the lower end of the rule firmly and swing to (9) and (10), making lines the same as at front darts.

(11th.) Place "H" at the end of line "R" and draw along the scale to the lower end of line "A."

Finish the bottom any style with the curve.

Lay the round part of the curve between "P" and "Q" and take out the angle at (6).

As the basque is to be seamed on these lines, an allowance must be made for every seam.



Diagram for a Plain Dress Sleeve.

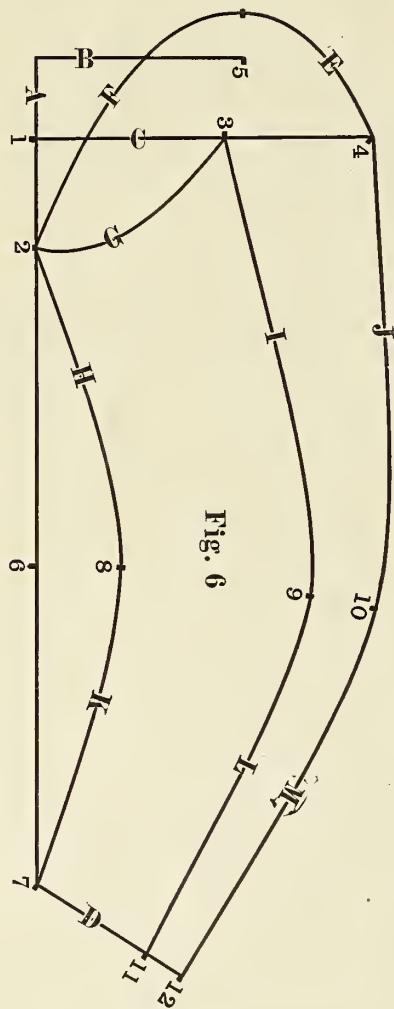


Fig. 6.

We now have the basque completed with the exception of a sleeve.

For this draft we will take the following set of measures which are all that is necessary for a perfectly formed arm and plain sleeve.

Size of bust..... 36 inches.
Size at elbow..... 11 inches.
Size at wrist..... 7 inches.
Length of sleeve..... 17 inches.

(1st.) Place the square on the paper one inch from the edge, both at front and top, the same as for back of basque. Draw a line the length of the long arm and mark it "A." Draw another the length of the short arm and mark it "B."

(2nd.) Lay aside the square and place the curve in the angle of lines "A" and "B," square end on line "B." While in this position make a point on line "A," at 36, in scale 1. Make another at 36 in scale 2.

(3rd.) Change position of curve, placing the scales in line with point 1, square end of curve on line "A," and make points at 36 in scales 3 and 4. These points are numbered as we make them, 1, 2, 3 and 4.

(4th.) Draw a line from 4 to 1, and mark it "C."

(5th.) In the same position, shove the curve back on line "A" to line "B," and make a point one-half inch above 36 in scale 3. This is point 5. Now make a point at the edge of the paper, exactly opposite, and one inch from 5.

(6th.) Place the square end of the curve at point 2, with the scale on line "A," and measure off on line "A" seven and one-half inches for half length of sleeve. This gives us point 6.

(7th.) Shove the curve to point 6, and measure again to full length of sleeve on line "A." See point 7.

(8th.) Measure up from 6 two inches, and make point 8.

(9th.) Draw a straight line from 8 to 7.

(10th.) Place the edge of scales 5 and 6, (on opposite side of curve), at point 8, with the square end along the line from 8 to 7, and make points at 11 in scales 5 and 6. These are points 9 and 10.

(11th.) Shove the curve to point 7 on the same slant as at 8, and make points at 7 in scales 5 and 6. These are points 11 and 12.

(12th.) Draw a line from 12 to 7, and mark it "D." This finishes the diagram for sleeve.



Completed Draft for Fig. 6.

(Fig. 6.)

(1st.) Place "D" at point above (5) with the edge of scale "F" on point (4), and draw a line around the curve from point above (5) to (4), and mark it "E."

(2nd.) Reverse the rule and place "D" again at point above (5) and draw a line around the curve to point (2). Mark this line "F."

(3rd.) Place "D" at point (2) with the outside of the rule at point (3) and draw around the curve from (2) to (3). Mark this line "G."

(4th.) Draw a line from point (8) to (2) by placing "G" at (8) and drawing along the outside of the rule to (2). This line is "H."

(5th.) Draw a line from (9) to the upper end of line "G;" also from (10) to point (4) with the rule in the same position as at line "H."

(6th.) Reverse the rule and place "H" at point (8), and the outer edge on point (7), and draw from (8) to (7). This is line "K." Draw line "L" and "M" in the same manner from (9) to (11) and from (10) to (12).

This finishes the sleeve; also the plain basque.

This sleeve is drawn the same as the plain sleeve with these exceptions:

(1st.) Add one and one-half inches to width of upper part of sleeve at point (4), and one inch at point (10) and (12), and take the same from the under part at point (9) and point (11); you can take the same from under part at top but we prefer this way.

(2nd.) Take three-fourths of an inch from each end of line "G" as you see in Fig. 7.

(3rd.) Draw line "E" from point marked above (5) to point marked out from point (4).

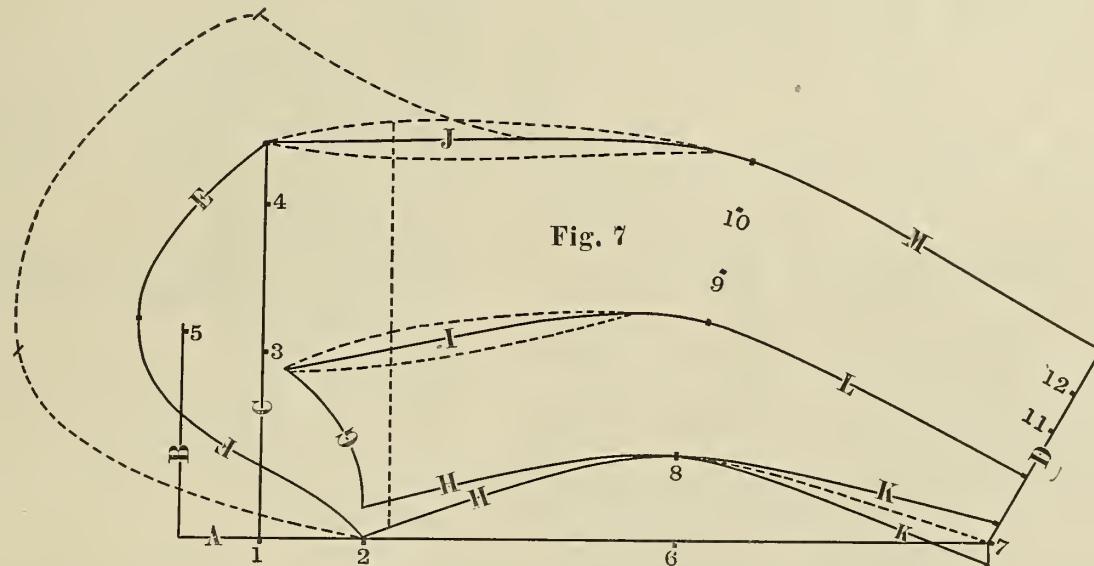
(4th.) To draw line "F" place "D" at point above (5) and draw along the curve to line "C" toward the point marked in from (2) on line "G." Reverse the curve and place "F" at point above (2), and draw along the edge of scale to end of line "F" at line "C."

(5th.) Line "H" is drawn to point (2) for upper part and to point marked in on line "G" for under part of sleeve.

(6th.) Make a point in on line "D" one-half inch from (7); also make another out the same distance, toward front edge of paper and draw lines "K" to these points instead of (7).

(7th.) For a very large or very small arm it will be necessary to use the measure taken over the muscle of the arm above and below elbow. Measure across your draft, six inches down from the top. If the sleeve proves to be too small make a point out

(SLEEVE GATHERED AT ELBOW)



(Fig. 7.)

Although Fig. 6, like Fig. 1, is the standard or elementary pattern of a sleeve and must be well learned before undertaking any subsequent shape, still this sleeve is the one which will be mostly used in practical drafting and cutting on the cloth.

from line "J" and line "I," and place the rule on to form an outward curve to these points.

If the sleeve is too large make points in from lines "J" and "I" and place the rule to form an inward curve,—below elbow the same if necessary. See rules for basting.

The dotted lines give the full mutton-leg sleeve to be used with or without the lining.

(8th.) To draw this make a \times out three inches from the end of line "C." From this make points three inches from line "F" and about one inch apart to the top of the sleeve, or where lines "F" and "E" meet. At this point place "D" of the rule and dot around the edge of the curve one inch apart to point (2).

(9th.) Place "F" on line "J" seven inches from line "C," or at elbow, and make points along the scale to the \times marked out from line "C."

Cutting the Sleeve.

The draft for this sleeve is made upon the lining, and may be drafted either across or lengthwise.

Draft the basque first, and then draft the sleeve from what is left of the lining.

Before cutting, pin the lining together and trace through the lines for the upper part of the sleeve, and cut, allowing one-half inch for seams on both sides, and one-fourth inch at the ends. After cutting the upper parts, lay the part marked, on the lining again and trace the lines for the under part. Allow for seams as before, and cut. Use the lining for a pattern, and now cut the outside material.

To Baste Sleeve Fig. 5.

Lay the lining on the material and baste all around on the outside trace lines.

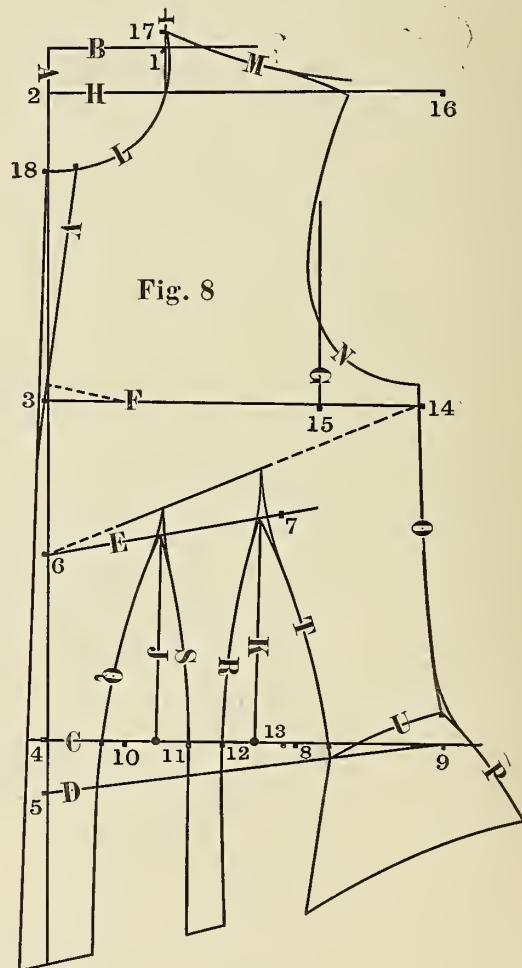
To join the parts, first baste the inside seam and then crease and pin the sleeve along the dotted lines near the seams. Now bring the upper part over on the under part, being careful not to twist the sleeve, which can easily be avoided while the sleeve is pinned straight along the dotted line.

Make a notch at elbow point and gather each side enough to make the sleeve fit evenly. Trim at the ends if necessary. Great care must be taken not to twist the sleeve, as this is always in the basting alone.

To Set the Sleeve in the Arm-hole.

Make a notch at point (2), and pin this to middle of shoulder, found by doubling from under the arm. This will not always fit, in which case pin the sleeve into the arm-hole, while the basque is being tried on the figure.

Basque with Bias or French Dart.



(Fig. 8.)

The shape you have already learned is a standard shape and is the fundamant after which all other shapes are drafted, with certain variations, although according to the present fashion, there will be little practical use of this shape, it ought to be thoroughly learned by every pupil as only a thorough knowlegde

of the same will enable her to cut any subsequent shape. For ladies of good proportion it is not used now-a-days but must be drafted for figures with little curve in the waist or where the skirt is not cut off below the waist line.

This diagram will show a draft with several variations which we will point out and make clear to you in the order in which they occur.

1. At waist line, draw line "C" three-fourths of an inch toward the front from point (4) and commence here to make points for base of darts. Mark off on line "C" two inches for point (10) then one and one-half inches as before.

2. After drawing lines "J" and "K" make a point on line "C" one-half inch in front of (10) and another one inch out from point (13). This in the dart calculation will give us three and one-fourth and three-fourths or four inches for darts, and as we have used four and one-half inches, we must add one-half inch to waist line beyond point (9) or we can add it out from point (2) on waist line for side-body to make waist size correct. In this case we will add it to side-body.

3. At shoulder, changes can be made in this way, to bring the shoulder seam nearer on top of shoulder: Make point (2) one inch or more lower on line "A" for front of waist and make point (1) the same distance up on line "A" for the back. The same changes can be made at neck. Point (17) can be made lower on line "I" and point (16) on the back as much higher to correspond.

4. Make a point one-half inch above point (14) this point is always made one-half of the width of the space added out from (13) on line "C."

Should the point out from (13) be one and one-half inches, then this point would be three-fourths of an inch above (14), etc.

5. Line "N" is now drawn to this point above (14).

6. Measure down from point above (14) toward (9) eight inches or length under arm and make a point.

7. Draw line "O" from line "N" to one-fourth inch above the point marked up from (9).

8. Draw line "P" as before.

9. Draw a straight line from (18) to point in front of (4); draw this to bottom of basque.

10. The slanting line over top of darts is drawn straight with points (6) and (14) and the darts are made higher by placing the rule along the front edge of each dart. With "F" on the line above, draw first the front part of both darts by placing the rule so as to slant them a little toward the back of draft. Turn the rule over and draw down to lines "S" and "T." Here is a place where the pupil can

display taste; if tastefully drawn the bust is very pretty.

11. Line "Q" is finished below waist straight with the front line; "S" the same. Lines "R" and "T" has a slight slant by placing the rule at dot between (12) and (13) the same as on Fig. 2.

12. One-half of an inch is taken off from line "L" at (18.)

In this draft we have taken off one-half inch from waist line at (9) which we have added to line "A" of side-body. The pupil will soon see that anything like this can be done to improve the shape or style of the pattern, if whenever we take off from one part, we add to another in the same line of measurement.

The neck of back can be wide or narrow providing you take the same width from the hip to neck measurement.

The darts may be commenced farther back or farther front on line "C." The space between darts may be one-half, three-fourths, one inch and even more. Width of back at waist line may be three-fourths, seven-eighths, one inch, one and one-fourth or two inches and it may even run to a point below (8) on line "D" if the space between (10) and (6) is changed accordingly.

With the round end of the rule down make the little curve you see out from point (9). Always make a curve wherever an angle occurs.

Drafting on the Lining.

All drafts for practical use are made at once on the lining.

The lining should be double, and the draft made crosswise of the goods.

Place the waist line just far enough from the right hand edge of the goods to allow for the skirt of the basque, on back, front and side body alike.

Draft the length Under Arm, length of Waist, Hip to Neck and Darts one-half inch longer than the measures.

Pin the lining firmly together before using the trace wheel.

Allow for all seams outside of the tracing, at Neck and Armhole about one-fourth inch, and three-fourths inch for the other lines.

Take up one-half inch of the lining in a pleat at waist line on each part of the basque and fasten securely with pins; also a small dart in front on line "F," and another at Armhole, unless the French dart is made.

Pin the lining on the material and cut out like the lining while it is pinned in this way. Do this for all parts of the basque.

How to Baste the Front.

Lay the lining on the material, and before basting pin it in the following manner:

From Neck Point to one-third length of shoulder make a point. Pin at Neck Point and full the lining evenly one-half inch between this and the one-third point of the shoulder. Trim the material off at point of shoulder to match the lining.

Baste across the front one and one-half inches below the tops of the darts, and again just below waist line.

Take out the pins in the pleat and baste through the tracing lines, fulling the lining evenly between the waist line and the line two and one-half inches below the top of darts. The pleat at line "F," and at arm-hole is fulled into the material in a space of two or more inches.

How to Baste the Back.

Pin the lining on the material. Baste through waist line, and again two inches above.

Take out the pins in the pleat and full evenly between the two bastings.

Baste along every trace line, being careful in basting not to sew the fullness down in pleats.

The side form and side body are basted in the same manner.

1. Baste up the darts from the top down, paying no attention to the waist line.

2. Join the side body to the front by pinning the waist lines together, and basting through the traced lines.

3. Join the side form to the back by pinning the points on waist line together. The round form on line "M" may be fulled a trifle if necessary.

4. Join the side form to the side body by pinning together at the armhole or top.

5. The shoulder at the front will be three-fourths inch shorter than at the back. Stretch the front very hard, and full the back a little from point of neck to point of shoulder.

6. Baste over the lap at the trace line.

The right side is left out to form a fly under the button-holes.

7. Join the backs by pinning them evenly at the waist line.

8. Finish the seams by turning in the edges, or binding with ribbon.

9. The bones or stays should be well stretched into each seam. They should be very thin and pliable.

10. It may be well to mention that seaming a waist on the bastings lessens it one-half inch in size. Seaming it just inside the bastings lessens it one inch in size, and seaming it just outside of the bastings does not change the size.

Linings for wash dresses should be cut straight with the grain of the goods. Silks will not bear as much stretching at the shoulder as wool dresses. Thin, scrawny forms can be made to look well by padding the waist and sleeves with one or two layers of wadding. Pad to one or two inches below the arms. Lay on front, back and forms, cutting out the wadding at the darts. When two layers are used, cut the under one an inch shorter than the upper. The sleeve is padded to the elbow in the same manner. For common basting cut linings and material same length, but in other respects proceed as before.

Basque with Two Under-arms.

(Fig. 9.)

This diagram is for a stout figure, with bias darts and two under arms.

This shape should be used for all figures exceeding 38 inches bust measure, and exceeding 28 inches waist measure.

Size of bust.....	40 inches.
Size of waist.....	28 inches.
Length of waist.....	15½ inches.
Length under arm.....	8½ inches.
Length from hip to neck.....	19½ inches.
Length of shoulder.....	5 inches.
Width of back.....	12 inches.
Length of front.....	17¾ inches.

This draft as you see involves an entire change of measures.

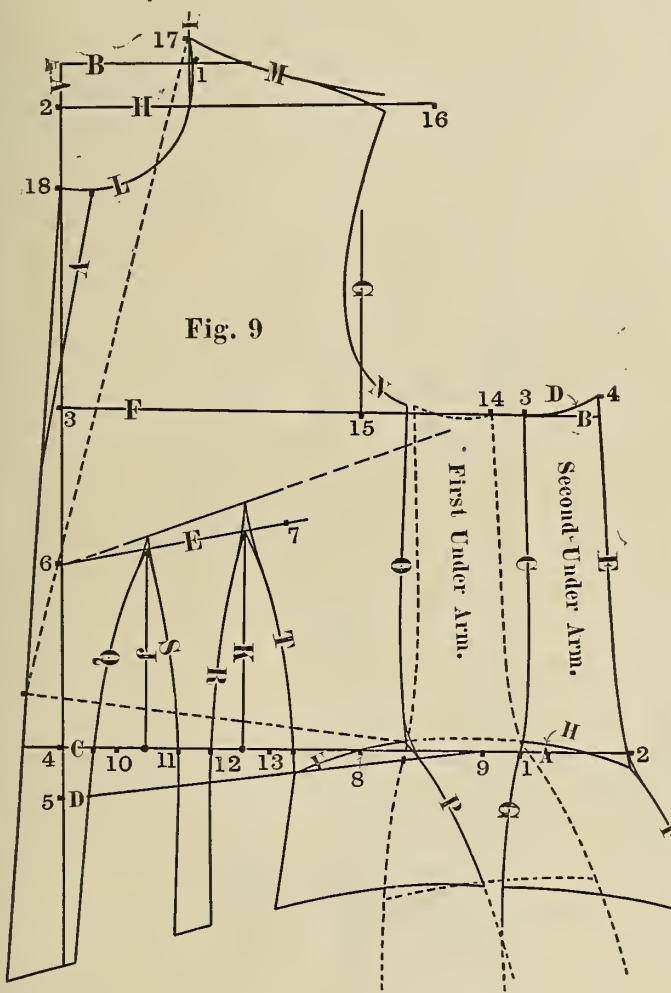
1. Point 1 is made at 40 in the neck scale. Point 3 is made at 40 in front scale on line "A." Points 6 and 7 at 8½ on dart scales, point 8 at 28 waist scale, and point 9 at 40 bust scale.

2. Line "C" is lengthened to one inch in front of point 4, point 10 is two inches from the end of line "C," 11 is one and one-half inches from 10, point 12 is three-fourths inches from 11, and point 13 is one and one-half inches from 12. After lines "J" and "K" are drawn to dots in the middle of the darts, a point is made one-half inch in front of 10, and three-fourths inch out from 13 on line "C."

This gives a width of two inches in the front dart, and two and one-fourth in the second dart, making in all a width of four and one-fourths inches for both darts.

According to our dart calculation we have three and one-fourth inches between 8 and 9, one inch in front of 3, making in all three and one-fourth inches, and one inch, or four and one-fourth inches, which is the amount we have used, and as we wish to make two side bodies for this draft, we will make our calculation for the same at once on line "C."

3. Place the division for side-body at point 9, and make a point out on line "C," at 28 in the scale for side-body.



Now bring the square back along line "C," to the three-fourths inch out from 13. Measure the distance from here to your last point made on line "C," which in this case is seven inches.

4 On the long arm of the square find 7 in the scale of 3rds, this will give you the exact width of each side body at waist line, also of the width outside of the second dart on the front.

5. Place the corner of the square again at the three-fourths inch out from 13, with the long arm on line "C," short arm to the left, and make a point at 7 in the scale of thirds. This will be the width of front on waist line as you see in Fig. 9.

6. Point 14 is made at 40 in the Bust scale, 15 is made at 40 in the breast scale and two inches are

taken off from hip to neck measure for width of back at neck, leaving seventeen and one-half inches for length of front.

7. Point 18 is made at 40 in the scale for neck.

8. Set a point in from 14, two inches on line "N," and draw line "O," from this point to width of front on waist line.

9. Line "M" is drawn five inches to measure.

10. The darts below waist line are finished as on Fig. 8.

11. The side bodies can each be made separately or can be set apart for darts below line "C," for wrappers or Princess dresses, and they may be made with either of the fronts previously drawn.

12. To set them apart on line "C," or waist line, make point 1 of side-body two inches from the end of line "O," and point 2 at 7 in the scale of thirds. Number the points on this side-body like the second under arm. This is the first side-body. Make the other two and one-half inches from the first, and in the same manner at waist line. Draw line "C" up to length of line "O," whatever it may be. Line "D" is then drawn from 3 to 4. Line "H" is drawn one-fourth above 1 and 2.

13. Second under arm is drawn exactly like Fig. 3, with the exceptions of points on waist line.

14. To finish below the waist line. Make a point in the middle between the forms on waist line and draw a line six inches down between each space. Place "F" on the lines above and draw to a point at the end of these lines. Line "F" is made as before.

15. To draw under arms separately, draw above waist lines as before explained and for the first one, make a point on waist line three-fourths inch in front of point 1, and one inch out from point 2. Draw lines six inches down from these points. Place "F" at the end of lines "C" and "E" and draw to the end of these lines.

16. For second side body. Make a point three-fourths inch in front of point 1, draw a line six inches down and draw line "G" to the end of this. Lines "P" and "F" are drawn as before. This gives a slant of five inches over the hips which is one-half inch more than on the other draft.

17. As this draft is for a large figure and large hips we have given more room, however a calculation can be made for giving only one-half inch or less, the same as on the other Figures.

18. For a very large bust it will be necessary to use the width of back measure; if so, measure out on line "E" one-half width of back and change line "F" to this point, whatever is taken out of the back in this way, must be added to the front. This can be added at the top of either side body or out on line "E".

19. For a high full stomach use length of front measure, which in this case is $17\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Taking off width of neck at back leaves $15\frac{3}{4}$; measure down from point 17 to where the $15\frac{3}{4}$ strikes line "A," (see dotted line) and make a point, draw a line from this point to point 9 for a new dart line. This is shown by a dotted line also on Fig. 9. The darts are now

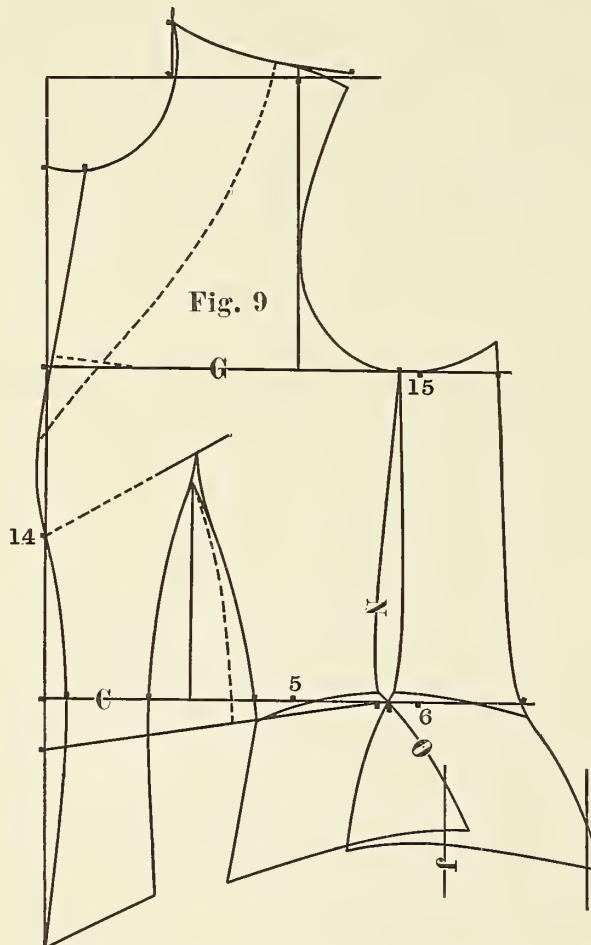
made on this line as on line "C," and must be slanted from this line for skirt of basque.

20. Such a figure as above described usually can be fitted very low in the back below the waist line, and it will be well to take a measure below a straight waist line as far down the back as she can be fitted. If one and one-half or two inches, then set point 5 down to this measure and proceed as before. Apply hip measure before cutting.

As we are through with all of the lesson patterns, we will now use a set of drasts made by the Tailor's Square, with the exception of children's garment, which is again made by the system. As every change is so fully explained and pointed out on these diagrams you will find them fully as easy to comprehend as the preceding ones.

Basque with One Dart.

(Fig. 9.)



As everything has been so fully explained in the previous lessons it will now only be necessary to notice a few points where the changes have been made.

In this draft we have the three inches between 5, and 6, that must be taken out somewhere. We first take a dart of one-half inch off from front, then leave a space of two inches and point off for the one dart first two inches then one-half inch. The dotted line showing that the one-half inch is all on one side of the dart. We also take off one-half inch on line "G," and three-fourths of an inch on line "C," and add the same to the side body at top and waist line, which

leaves three-fourths to add to side body at waist line. This side body is drawn like the other, entirely a separate draft.

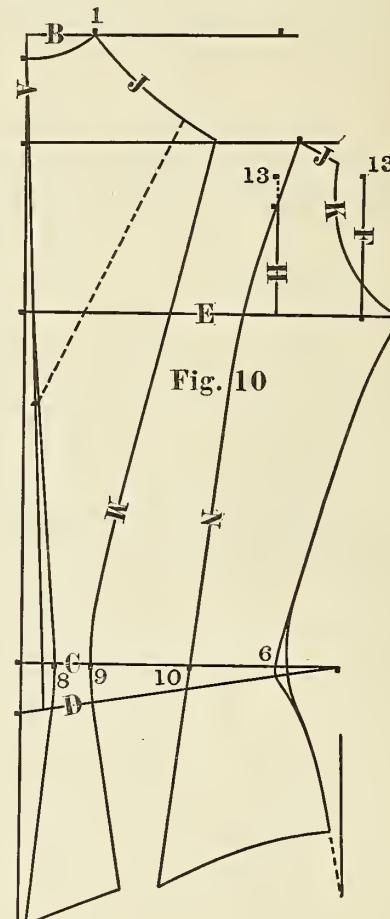
Line "O," of front must strike line "J," two and one-half inches from end of line "N."

The dotted line shows a low neck.

Back with Forms Running to Shoulder.

(Fig. 10.)

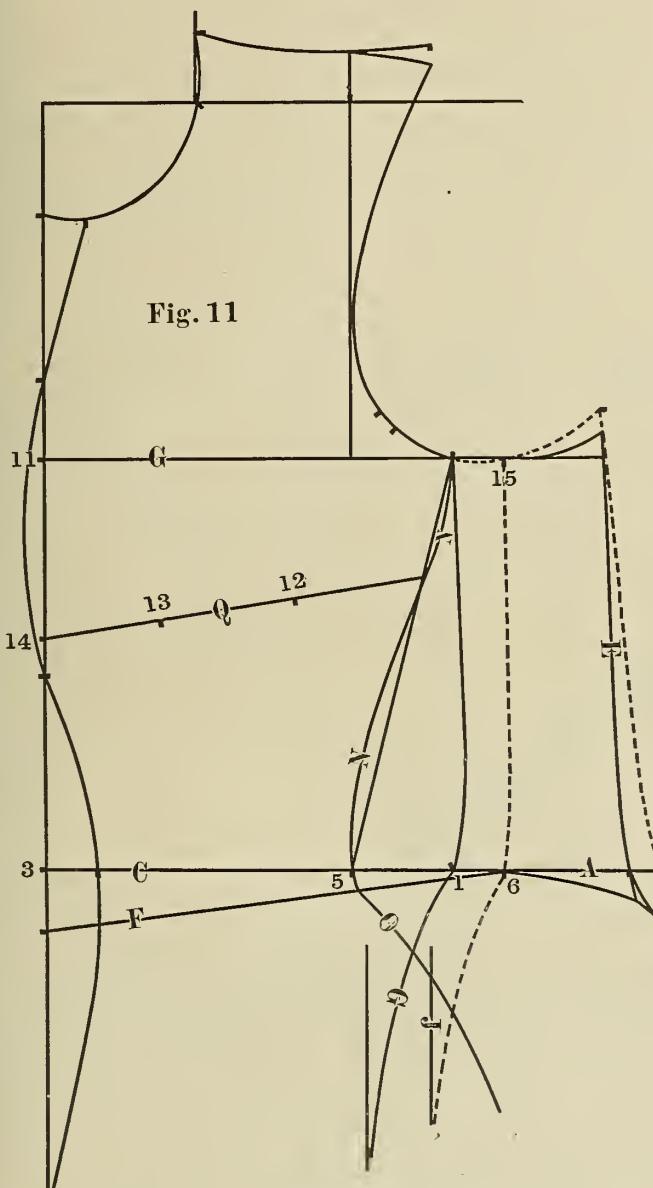
1. Make the diagram as before. Draw line "J" three and one-half inches toward (13). Strike a line parallel with line "B" across the end of this line and mark out two inches. From this point finish line "J" toward (13), which is set out on line "E" two inches. Line "J" may in this way be divided in the middle or at any point.



2. To draw line "M," place (14) at (9), and draw from line "D" to "J."

3. To draw line "N" make a point on line "E" one and three-fourths inches from line "M" place "H" at this point and draw down through (10) to line "D," then reverse the rule, place "H" at the same point and draw up to line "J." The dotted lines show the low neck on this draft. Also a small dart in the lining at armhole. This back can be used with any front.

This Diagram Shows Basque without Darts.



(Fig. 11.)

1. Draw this diagram as before. Draw a line across points (12) and (13), and mark it "Q."
2. Make a point one inch from front on line "C." Place "G" at this point and draw down to cross line "A" seven inches from (3). Now reverse the rule, place "G" at the same point and draw up to cross line "A," three-fourths inch below (14). The curve in front of line "A" is drawn from the three-fourths inch below (14), to one and one-fourth inches above (11), by placing "A" at the end of the line already drawn below (14). Finish the line to neck with the straight edge of rule.

3. Make a point one inch in from (15) on line "G," and draw a straight line from (5) to this point. Now place "F" at (5), and draw to where this line crosses line "Q." This is line "N" on the diagram. Finish it above line "Q" by turning the rule over so as to make an outward curve, placing "F" on line "Q," and drawing to the point one inch in from (15.)

4. Line "O" strikes line "J" two inches from line "F."

5. Curve between line "N" and "O" with pencil.

6. The inch taken off from the front at (15) and at (3), must be added to the side body at top and waist line.

7. Point (1) for the side body must be made one and three-fourths inches from the edge of the paper in front, to give room over the hips. Line "G" strikes the edge of the paper six inches down, as before.

A side body drawn like the plain lines will fit on this front, and any back. One drawn like the plain lines in front, and dotted lines in back, will fit this front and the *French Back*.

Line "E," to fit the *French Back*, Fig. 12, must be drawn nine and three-eighths inches above waist line, and three-fourths inch below.

One drawn entirely like the dotted lines would fit the *French Back* and the common fronts.

Directions for Drafting French Back.

(Fig. 12.)

This diagram explains the *French Back*.

The *French Back* is very pretty with front Fig. 11, without darts, and it may be used with either of the fronts before explained. The only change is, that the

side body instead of being taken out of the middle or between the forms of the back, is taken off from bust and waist line inside of point 6 and 12.

1. Place 24 on the scale for side body at 6 and make a point back at the corner of the square on line

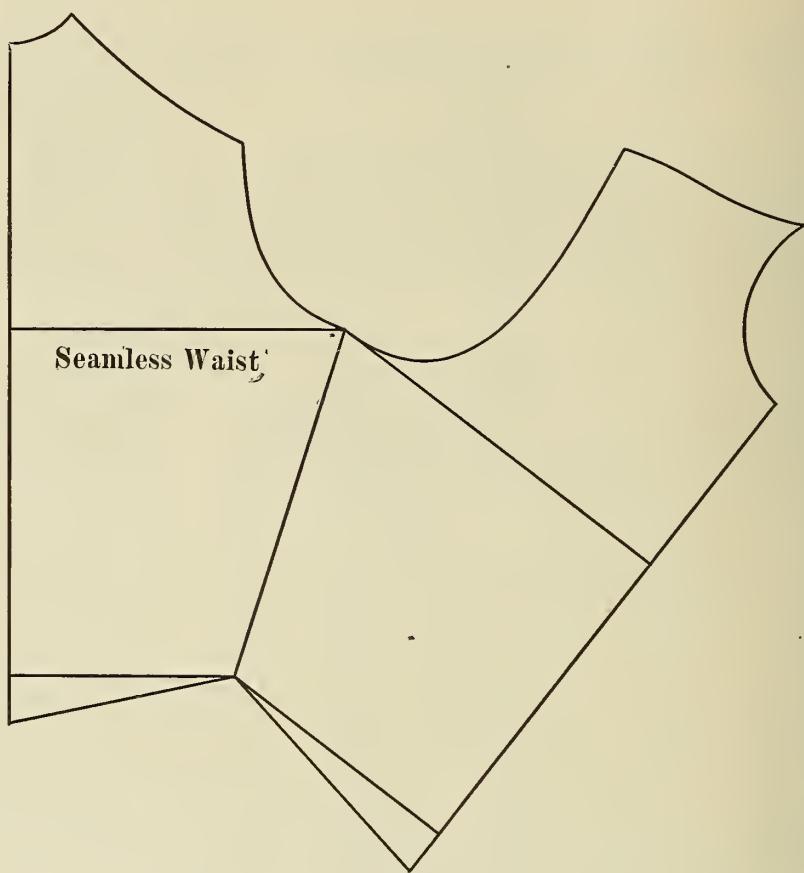
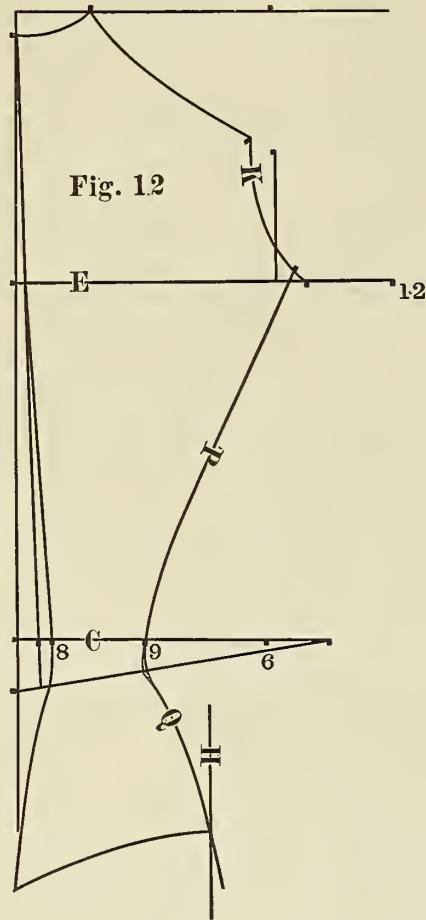
"C," this leaves the width of back between 8 and 9; then mark back from 12 the width of side-body at top on line "E," which leaves width of back at this point.

2. Shorten line "K" one-half inch and make line "P," by placing "F" at line below 9, and drawing along the scale to point set in on line "K."

3. Line "Q" intersects line "H" four inches from end of line "P."

4. The side bodies explained with Fig. 11, fit this back.

The French Back.



Directions for Drafting Seamless Corsage or Waist.

The Seamless Corsage is easiest cut by joining the front and back of a waist pattern at the under-arm seam. This pattern must be cut similar to the blouse or Spencer waist with these exceptions. This waist must be drafted on the straight base lines for front and back. Line "N," on the front must be drawn from point 9 to 14, and the half and quarter inch at points 7 and 8; on the back must be taken off inside of point 6 on line "C." Line "P," is then drawn from this point to 11. The goods must be folded to cut the middle of the back and front whole, leaving the opening under either arm, across the back or front. The cloth may be on the bias, either in the back or

front according to any style. Seamless corsages have found such favor that a seamless dress has been produced by Worth. This is a dress of elastic wool such as ladies' cloth or crepon, drawn smoothly over a fitted waist lining of silk and covering a bell-shaped skirt of silk. Cutting the cloth bias facilitates mat-

ters in these dresses as it then clings more closely when stretched around the waist and also furnishes greater fullness in the skirt. Seams that are absolutely necessary are concealed by trimming and the dress is fastened invisibly, usually on the left side. This dress has a princess back with round waist front and is fastened diagonally across the back, from the point of the right shoulder to the left of back at waist line. This fastening is concealed by trimming which curves up in front of the right arm then crosses the back diagonally and extends around the front of waist as a girdle to meet on the right a similar band with which it forms an edge for the trimming down the skirt. A similar trimming or a band of fur surrounds the left arm and borders the skirt.

The width of this back at waist line corresponds with the French Back, and the skirt or trail is cut below for any fullness desired, even to a straight edge on the goods.

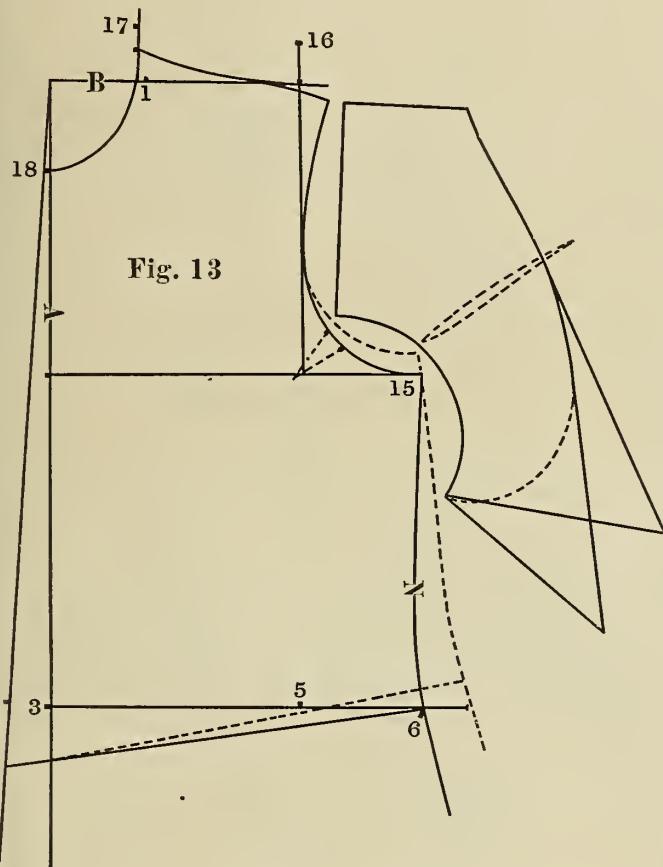
These Diagrams Show a Blouse, Spencer or Sacque.

Front.

There is hardly an explanation necessary here, as the diagram so plainly shows the changes.

1. As the front must be straight for the lap, draw a straight line one and one-half inches from the edge of the paper, measure down on this line length of waist fifteen inches. From this make a point out one inch for point (3). Now draw lines "A" and "B," on a slant from top of front line through (3), etc.

Line "B" is drawn square with "A."



2. The shoulder seam is made nearly on top of shoulder by changing points to one-half inch below (17), and one inch below (16). Point (1) is made one-half inch in front of (36) in the scale for neck, and a point set one-fourth inch in front of that for neck. In any case where the front is not rounded to Neck, point (1) must be moved toward line "A." Figs. 13 and 14 can be drafted in like manner for children. Take up one-half inch dart at arms eye on the lining.

The Sailor Collar is drafted by putting the front and back of waist together at shoulder, and marking along the edge of the pattern for neck, front, back, etc.

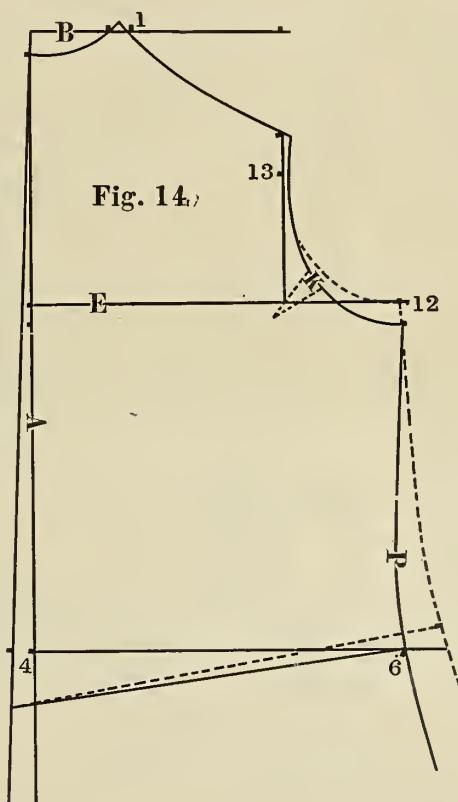
From this make any style of collar you wish. See three styles on cut.

Back.

Lines "A" and "B" are here drafted on a slant of one-half inch, as a one-half inch dart is taken off from the standard draft for back, which added to our one-half inch gives us an inch as before.

1. Point 1 is here made at front neck size, the same as on the front, a point is then set toward line "A," one-half inch (one-fourth to match front, and one-fourth more, as the front laps one-fourth inch).

2. The one-half inch taken off from the front,



below point (17), is here added above point (1), and the one inch taken off below point (16) is added above (13). These changes can be made on any draft, to bring the shoulder line on top of shoulder far back, or a medium. These drafts can be cut off at waist line for a Spencer Waist. Line "N" of front and line "P" of back can be slanted out for any fullness, or can be brought in for less fullness, as the style or fashion demands. See dotted lines.

Line "K" must run to one-half inch below line "E," as you see on the diagram, to make the length under the arm match the front.

A dart of one-half inch must be taken up on the lining at arms eye, unless dotted lines are used.

Sleeve with Dart to Elbow.

(Fig. 15.)

With this diagram we will try to explain a sleeve with dart to elbow.

1. Draw line "B" the width of sleeve at elbow and one and three-fourths inches curve on both upper and under part of sleeve.

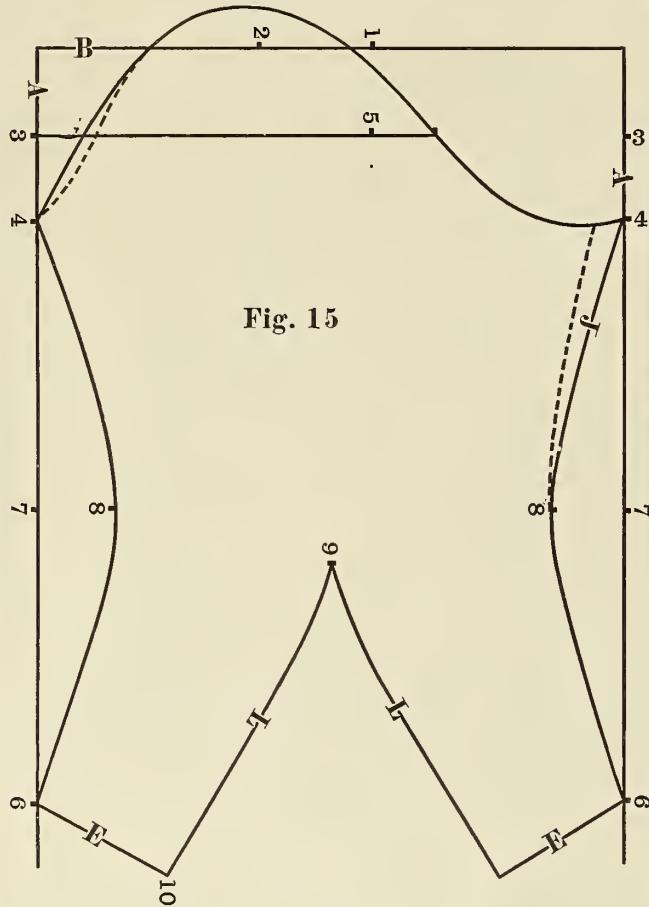


Fig. 15

This gives a width of ten and one-half, one and three-fourths, one and three-fourths, which added gives us fourteen inches for length of line "B."

2. Draw a line from the end of line "B," parallel with line "A," and on this line make points exactly opposite points, on line "A."

3. From 7, make points in for curve of sleeve one and three-fourths inches.

4. Make a point out from 5, on line "C," one and one-half inches. Draw top of sleeve to this point and the under part from this, to point 4.

5. Make point 9, at one-half size of elbow and draw lines 'L' to this point.

6. The dotted lines show three-fourths inch taken off from under part, and the curve at upper part of sleeve.

Plain Coat Sleeve.

(Fig. 16.)

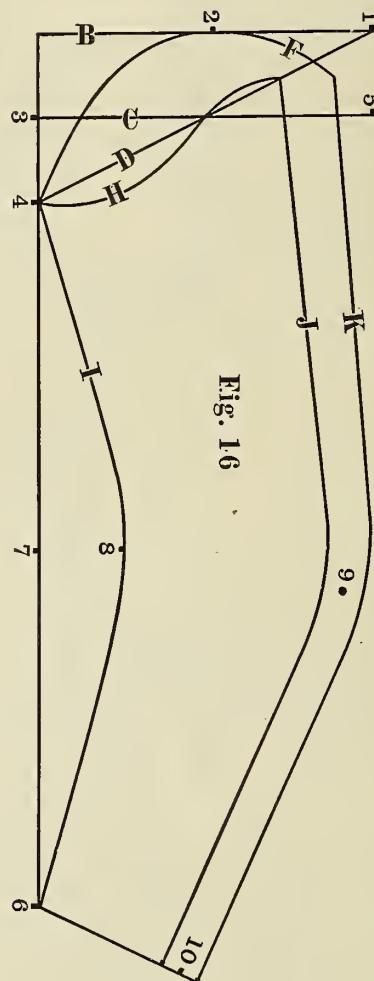


Fig. 16

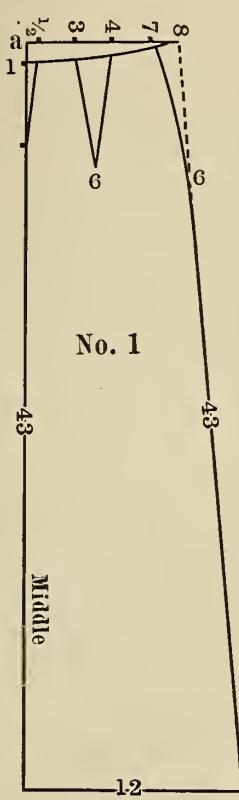
This diagram shows a plain coat sleeve.

1. The inch is not added to top of sleeve in this draft.

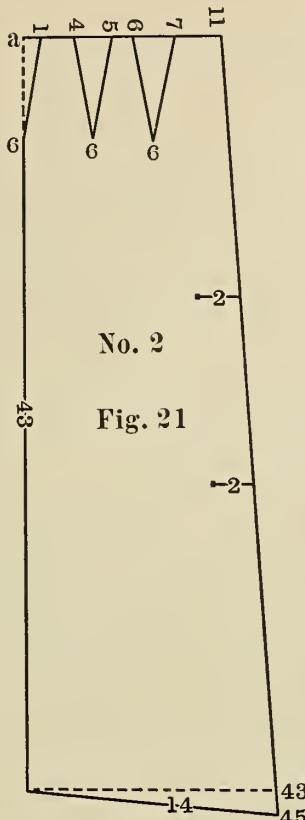
2. Line "F" is drawn toward point 5 to one-half distance between lines "B" and "C."

3. Line "H" is then curved above line "C" to strike line "D," just half way between "B" and "C."

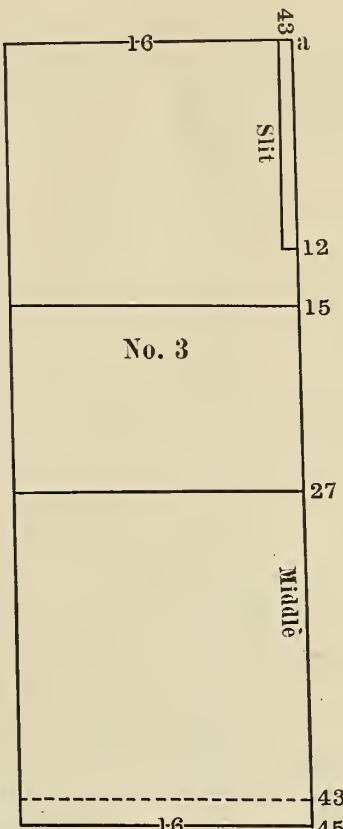
4. The outlines of upper and under part of sleeve are then drawn from and to these points.



No. 1



No. 2
Fig. 21



No. 3

Medici Collar.

(Fig. 17.)

The neck from point to middle (which is shown on the cut by dotted lines), is made with the rule, commencing at point 14^{1/2}, or two inches from "A," and drafting along the edge for the length required. The outside is rounded over from middle to point or made square at the top according to style preferred.

allel with the first and any width desired, finish the front end either slightly rounded or square. The dotted line is middle of back.

Tight-Fitting Band.

(Fig. 19.)

This is Fig. 18 reversed.

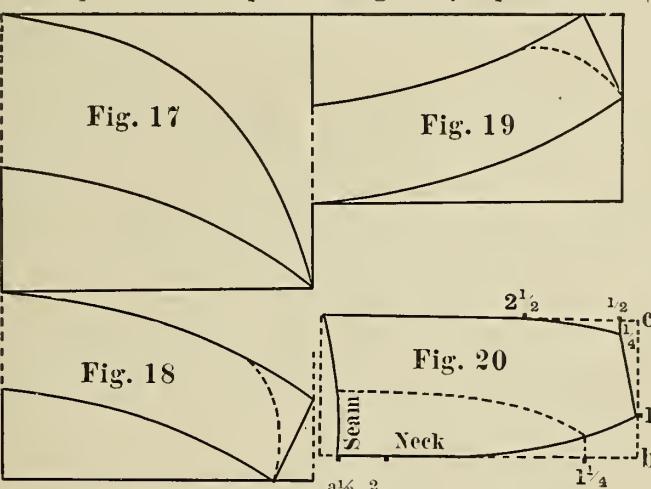
The dotted lines show a different finish for the bands. These bands are drawn for a neck, size 14 inches, width two inches.

Coat Collar.

(Fig. 20.)

Draw an oblong square seven and one-half inches by three and one-fourth inches. Mark the ends of the lower line a-b and the upper line c-d. The figures on the diagram; mark from the nearest letter. Make the first point one-third of an inch from a, the next two inches from a,—one and one-fourth inches from b, one inch from b,—one-half and two and one-half inches from c, also another one and one-half inches up from a.

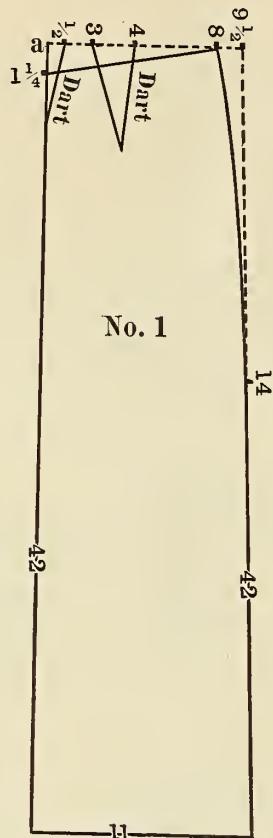
1. Draw the neck by placing 14^{1/2} at 1, and drawing along the inside of the rule to 2.
2. Place F at $\frac{1}{3}$ and draw to d.
3. Place F at $\frac{1}{4}$ and draw to $2\frac{1}{2}$.
4. Draw a straight line from 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$.
5. Draw the line for roll of collar from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$. See dotted line on diagram.



Flaring Band.

(Fig. 18.)

In drafting this band commence at point 14^{1/2}, on inside of curve and draft along the edge for the length at neck. Make another line below exactly par-



Plain Sham Skirt.

Fig. 21.

1. This plain foundation skirt is given in Nos. 1, 2 and 3. It has a gores front and side breadths and a straight back. The full dimensions in inches are marked in the outlines of the breadths. The distances indicated at the top and sides are measured from the corners lettered "A."

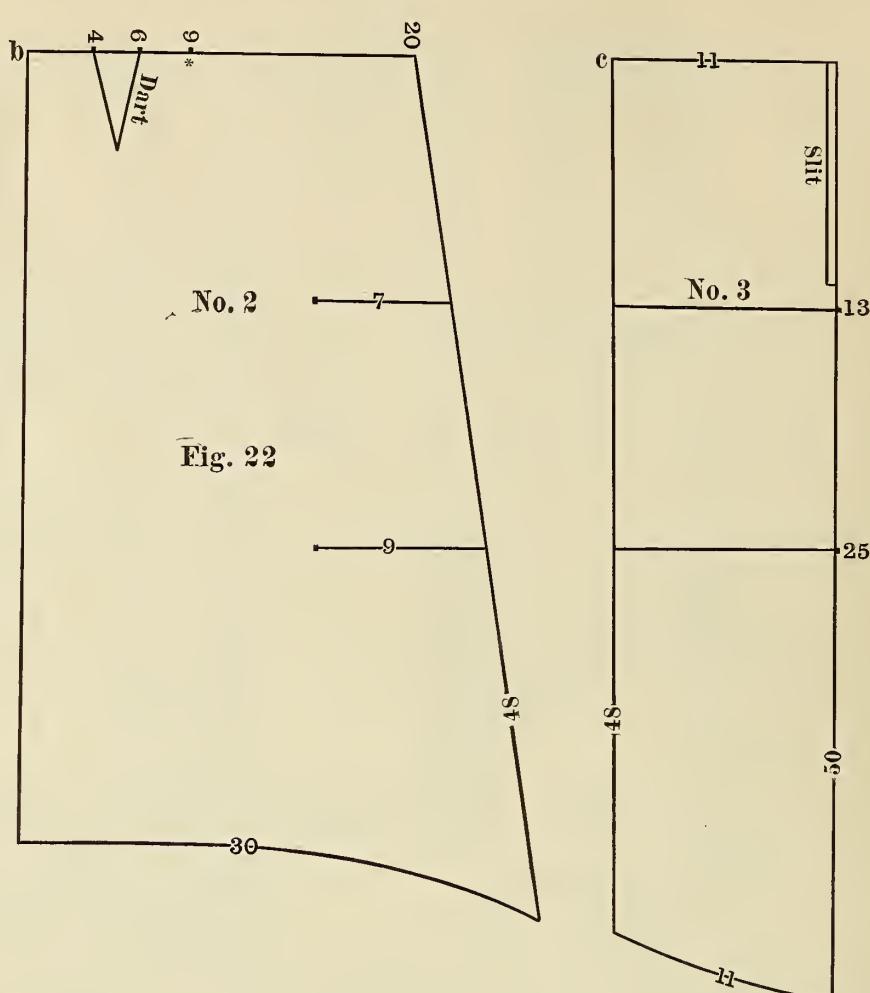
2. At fifteen and twenty-seven inches from the top of the back strips of lining are stitched across the back and side breadths as indicated by the lines to form casings in which to put draw strings to tie back.

3. Cut Nos. 1 and 3 each on the double, with the line marked "middle" on the fold.

4. The dotted lines on Nos. 2 and 3 show a skirt straight around the bottom.

5. Slope away the top of the front as indicated on the diagram, take up the hip darts indicated, gather the top of the back closely and set it on a band.

These skirts can be enlarged or made smaller, to any proportionate length or width.



Foundation Skirt for Train.

Fig. 22.

Nos. 1 to 3 give the diagram pattern of this foundation skirt which is preferably made of lining silk.

The full dimensions in inches are marked on the diagram, and the distances at the top, etc., are measured from the corners lettered a, b and c.

Cut the front and back each on the double, from Nos. 1 and 3, and cut two side breadths from No. 2. Face the bottom of this skirt 12 inches deep with a foundation lining, border the outside with a narrow pleating, and on the inside set a pinked ruffle five inches deep, for a balazeuse.

Cut the slit indicated at the middle of the back.

Across the back and side breadths, along the lines, stitch two casings for draw strings.

Gather the top of the back from the star on No. 2 and join the skirt to a band.

A Narrow Bell Skirt.

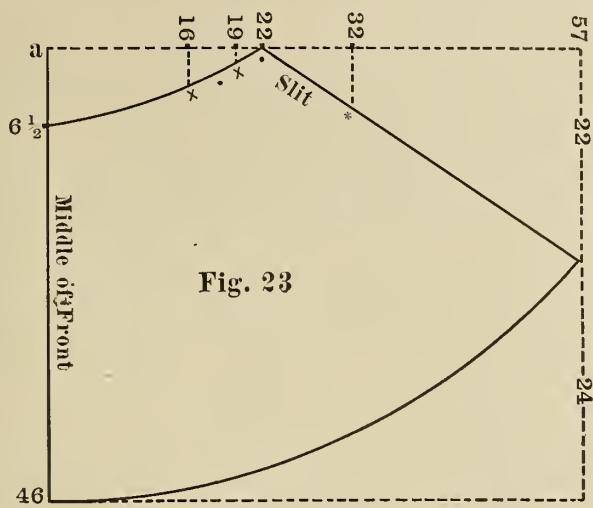


Fig. 23

This skirt has a plain front and a bias seam down the back. The full dimensions in inches are marked on the diagram. The distances indicated for the slope are to be measured from the corner lettered "A."

Cut it with middle of front on a straight fold of the goods. Join the back from the star down.

Pleat two pleats on each side of the middle of the back by bringing \times on \circ , and gather the rest slightly. Hang it on a lining foundation skirt which is two and one-fourth yards wide, is tied back with draw strings and faced four inches deep with the dress material around the bottom.

Coat Skirt Cut in Widths for Silk.

(Fig. 25.)

A diagram pattern of this skirt is given in Fig. 25, Nos. 1-4, with the full dimensions in inches marked on the breadths.

Cut the front and back each on the double, from Nos. 1 and 4, and cut two pieces each from Nos. 2 and 3. Join the breadths as the corresponding lines indicate, leaving a slit at the left side of the back. Hollow out the top of the front slightly, and take up the hip dart in No. 2. Pleat \times on \circ in each half of the back breadth, then pleat $\times a$ on $\circ a$, and $\times b$ on $\circ b$, and mount the skirt on a foundation skirt. Tack the points $*$ to the foundation skirt. The front and first side breadths may be trimmed either with pleating, velvet or gimp. The sham for this skirt should be six inches longer in the back than in the front. Should be tied back with draw strings at 8, 16 and 24 inches from the top. Should be two and five-eighths yards wide at the bottom, and trimmed with a two-inch knife pleating.

The Demi-Trained French Skirt.

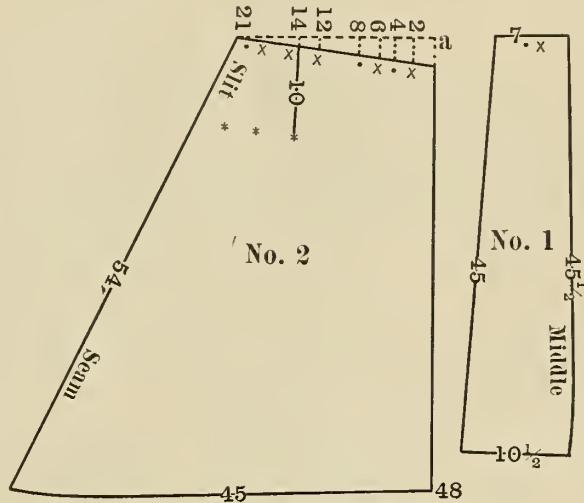
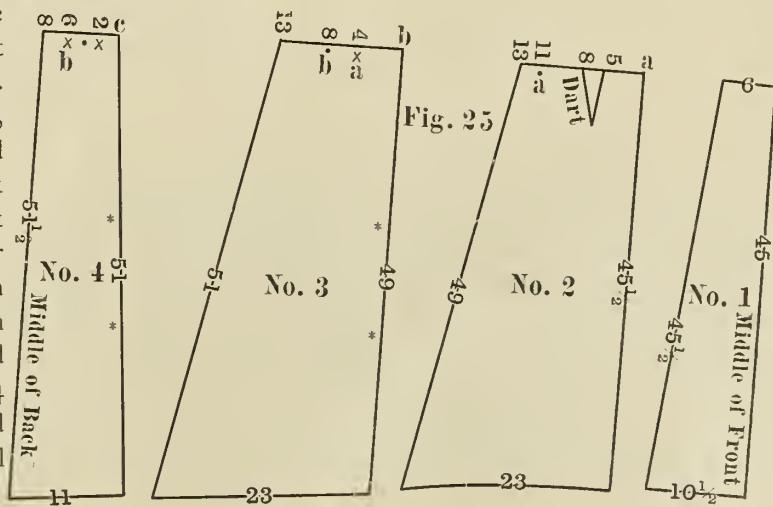


Fig. 24

Fig. 24 is a plain, demi-trained French skirt; made without a foundation skirt, but lined with skirt silk throughout. No. 1 representing half of the narrow front breadth and No. 2 the back which has a sloped seam down the middle; the full dimensions in inches are marked on the diagram. The distances indicated for pleats at the top of No. 2 are to be measured from the corner lettered "A," the dotted upper edge is to be sloped away. For the front take one breadth of material folded on the double and slope it according to No. 1.

Hollow out the top of the front slightly, as may be required, pleat one pleat on each side by bringing \times on \circ . Pleat two pleats on the sides by bringing \times on \circ , and form a triple pleat at each side of the middle of back by bringing the three points to \times . Tack the back two points $*$ together in each half and at the further $*$ set a pair of tape strings attached to short elastic straps for tying back.



The Princess or Morning Gown.

Fig. 26.

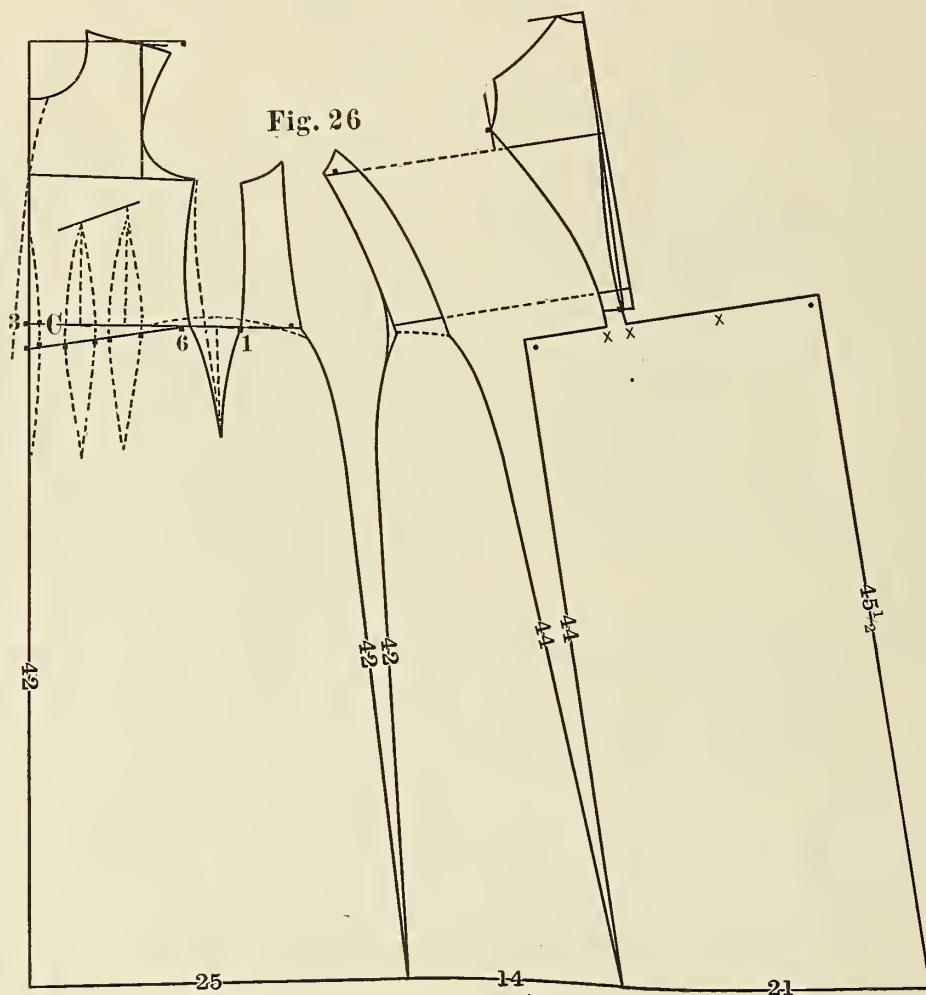
1. The lining for this Princess must be cut with small darts, else too much fullness in the skirt below the waist.

As our measures give us three inches between 5, and 6, point off one-half inch from line "C," at

4. Cut to six inches below the waist as directed, and apply the hip measure, then slant for the fullness of skirt indicated by the figures at the bottom of this draft. The slanting is always done on the lines running toward the back of the garment.

5. The cross (x) goes on the dot (•) for the pleats in the back.

6. For a loose fitting front, make a point one inch in front of 3, on line "C," and one inch out



point 3, for a small dart; this leaves only two and one-half inches, or one and one-fourth in each dart.

2. Set the lining for the side body four inches from point 6, on line "C," for fullness over the hips, and below the waist, round to a point six inches below waist line, using the curve as explained before.

3. The side form of the back can be set at any distance from the middle, for pleats, etc., providing it is set out on a straight line as you see on Fig. 26.

from 6. Draw line "N" from this point, and slant the front line to the bottom of the skirt; also leave out the darts. There must be a tight fitting lining underneath this front.

7. Draft the sleeve with dart to elbow.

8. Use either of the bands, or the Medicci Collar.

9. There may be a pleated, plain or shirred front in this gown.

Fig. 27.

Fig. 27 is a Princess with the front cut off below the waist.

1. Draft the lining with the French Dart, place it on the outside material, so that the waist line of the side body is straight with the goods; the front will be somewhat on the bias; in other respects proceed as before.

2. This gown may have a vest, a pleated or Shirred front, or it may be plain, with any sleeve or collar preferred.

6, and the same must be added to waist line of the back.

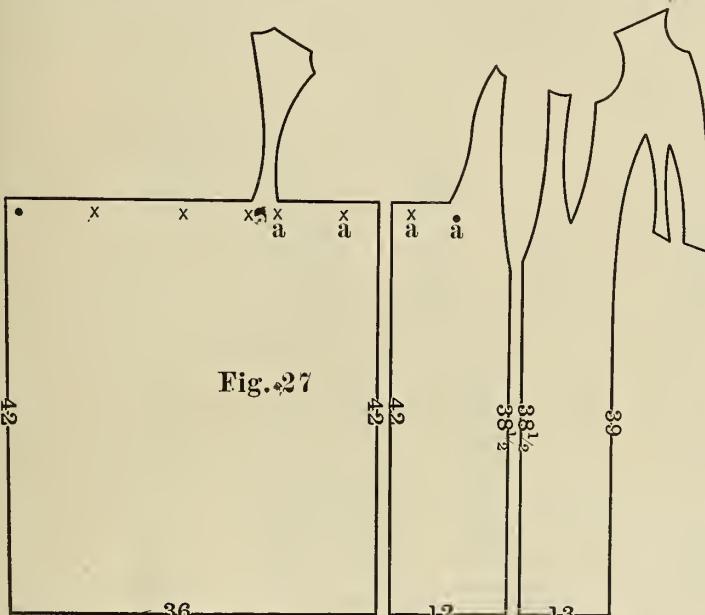
3. The one dart runs to the armhole is two inches wide on waist line and is three and one-half inches from point 3.

4. Make a point on line "M" two and one-fourth inches from 15, place "H" at 8 and draw along the scale to this point and mark the line "R."

5. Turn the rule over, place "F" at 7, and draw to line "M," one-third inch from line "R," mark this line "P."

6. Finish this dart straight below point 7, and slant line "R" to the end of line "P."

7. Draw line "N" from the point in from 6 to 15.



Reefer or Blazer Jacket.

(Fig. 28.)

FRONT.

To draft an outside garment we have to make a change in the size of our measures.

The size of bust, waist, neck and armhole is enlarged one inch. As applied to our sample measures will be as follows:

Bust 37.

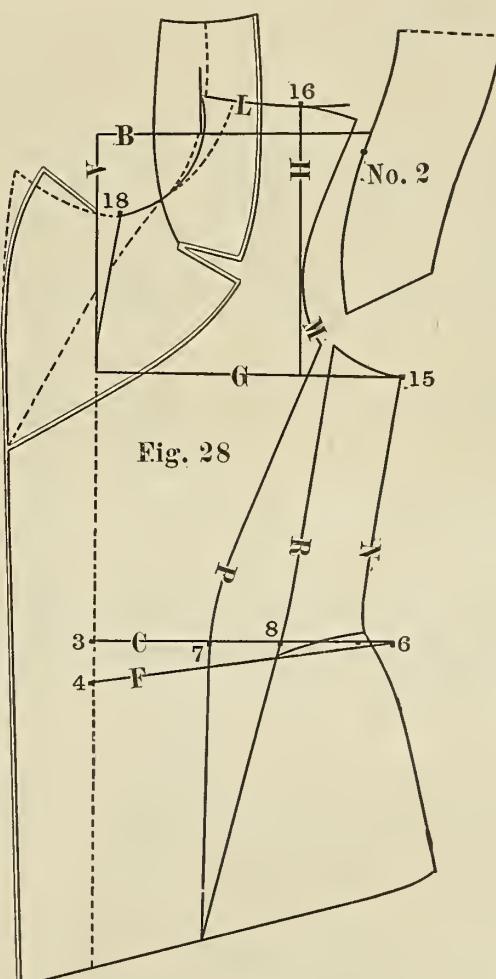
Waist 25.

Neck 15.

Armhole 17.

1. We draft this pattern with the increased measures and as usual commence with lines "A" and "B" for a basis. Line "A" must be made three inches from the edge of the paper to give space for a double breast.

2. One inch is taken off from waist line at point



8. Shoulder is drawn same as before.

9. When the coat collar is to be put on, cut off one inch at neck on line "L." (See dotted lines for taking this off.)

10. Shape the lappet with the curve. Take up the dart at front neck. Cut off the inch at neck on the back and sew on the collar from middle of back to 18, front neck.

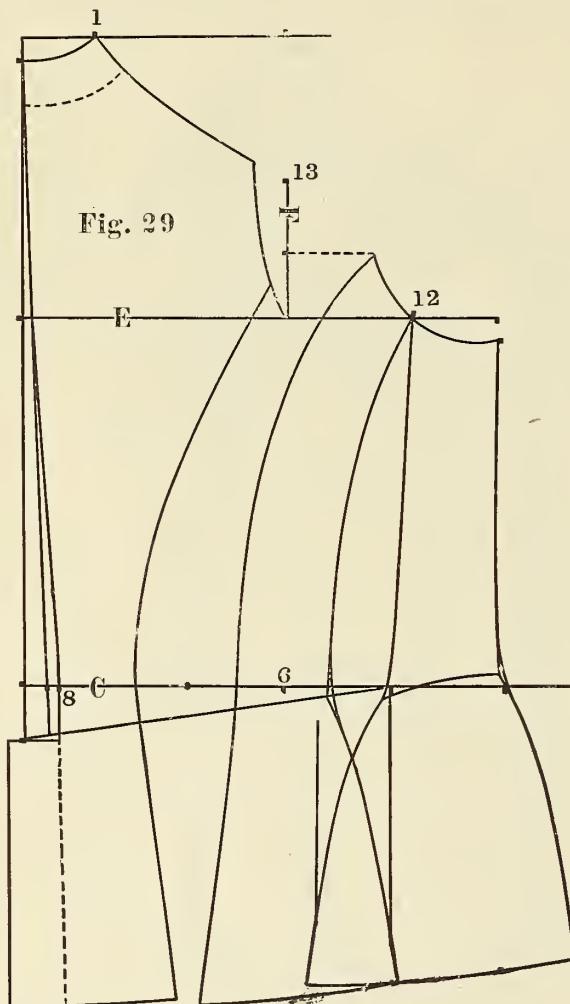
11. For a Blazer turn the fronts back the entire length and put on collar No. 2.

12. This is drafted half its length from the front like the tight-fitting band and toward the back the rule is turned over reversing the curve.

Fig. 29.

BACK.

1. The inch taken off from waist line front is added to the back beyond 6.
2. The middle of back is made one and three-fourths inches wide on line "C."
3. Neck is two inches wide and when the coat collar is to be put on, one inch is taken off at the dotted line.
4. The side body is drafted the same as for the basque.
5. The sleeve is cut with dart to elbow and medium puff at top. Allow all seams before cutting.



Box or Loose Back.

1. Draft the front as before. Add the side body to the front on lines "C" and "G," before drawing the outlines, and leave out the darts altogether. To draft top of side body see Fig. 11.
2. Draft the back as at Fig. 12, (French Back) with this exception. The darts at 7 and 8 if taken out at all must be taken off inside of point 9, leaving the middle of back straight to be cut on the fold of the goods.

If a loose fit is desired do not take off width of darts, which makes a difference of three-fourths of an inch on each side of back at waist line.

This back is usually lapped on to the fronts about

one-half inch, and stitched twice, or on each edge one-half inch apart, and is left open at the bottom about six inches on each side.

A Plain Ulster.

1. Allow for double breast same as for jacket. Cut off one and one-half inches from waist line at 6, as there are no darts.
2. Make middle of back one-half inch wider than for basque and add one-half inch to waist line beyond 6.
3. Apply hip measure for this garment and then draft from six inches below waist line straight to width indicated in the lines at bottom of ulster.
4. This cuts a skirt forty inches below waist line, but may be longer or shorter to measure.

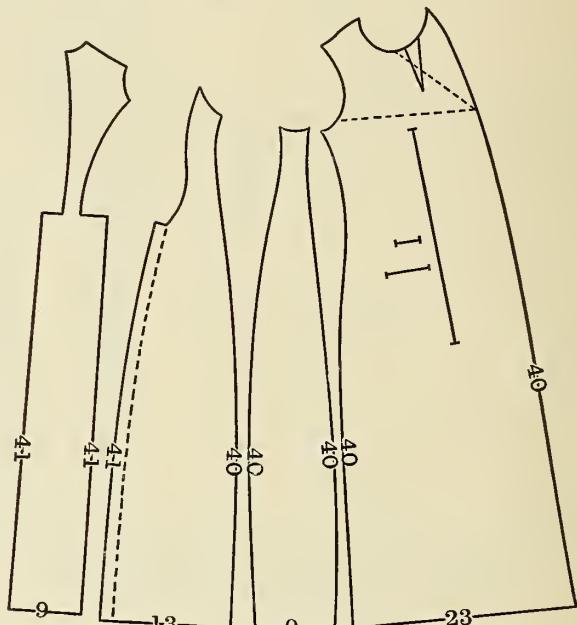


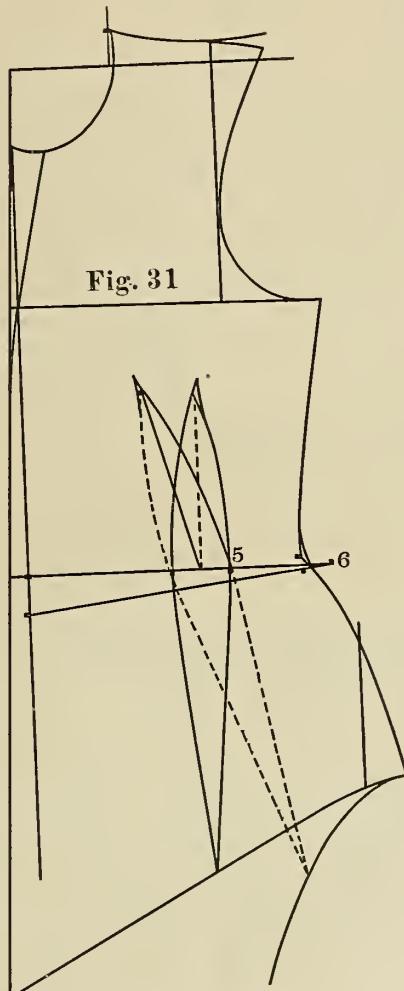
Fig. 30

5. The sleeve is gathered at elbow and top, is cut at top two inches above 5.

Cut the coat collar for the ulster. Set pockets into the pocket slits indicated in the front. The small upper one in the right front only. Finish the pockets with flaps which are one and one-half inches deep for the small pocket and two and one-half for the larger. Join the back side forms and fronts. Press down the back side form along the dotted lines and stitch through the triple layer about an inch from the fold. Lap the left edge of the back over the right along the line. Face the front seven inches deep with canvass interlining and put the same in the collar. Sew up the dart at the top of the front and set on the collar. Face the collar and the fronts to the depth of the interlining with the material and roll collar and fronts for lappel. Work button holes in the right front and sew buttons on both fronts along the line. Sew two buttons on the skirt of the back where it laps. Work a button hole in each rever. If preferred the top of the sleeve may be pleated in four shallow pleats.

The Dolman.

Illustrated by Fig. 31 and 32.



(Front Fig. 31.)

1. As there is only one dart of one and three-fourths inches width there is three-fourths inches taken off from waist line at 6.

2. The dart is made four and one-fourth inches from point 3, on waist line and for a short front is run straight to bottom as on basque, but for long tabs, is made on a slant to run out at the side as you see in cut.

3. The tabs can be cut to any length desired below waist line, either slanted to a point or left square.

Two inches must be pared off from armhole below (15) for Dolman.

Drafting of Back and Side-body.

(Fig. 32.)

Besides enlarging the size of our measures as for all outside garments we have to take an extra measure for this sleeve, which is taken from middle of back at waist line and over the arm at elbow to wrist, with arm bent to lie along front waist line. The measure is twenty-three inches for this dolman. We also use measure of armhole, which is seventeen inches.

1. Make the neck two inches wide on this draft and the middle of back two inches on line "C."

2. Make a point one-half inch from the lower end of line "J." Place "G" at 9, and draw line "M" from line "D," to this point, turn the rule over, place "H" at 9, and draw line "N," from line "D," to "E."

3. Draw line "P," to two inches below 12, and from there draw across to line "N," one inch below line "E." This is the side body shown in dotted lines on this figure.

4. Below waist line place "G" at 9, round end up, and slant straight with the lower part of line "M," to 11 on the inch scale.

5. Set a point from the end of this line six inches toward front edge of paper, and draw line "N," to this point.

Directions for Drafting any Dolman Sleeve or Cape.

1. Extend line "C," to twenty-three inches from point 8, and extend line "E," to one-half size of armhole beyond line "F."

2. Draw a short line half way between lines "C," and "E," as you see in the diagram.

3. Make a point one inch beyond line "H," on line "E."

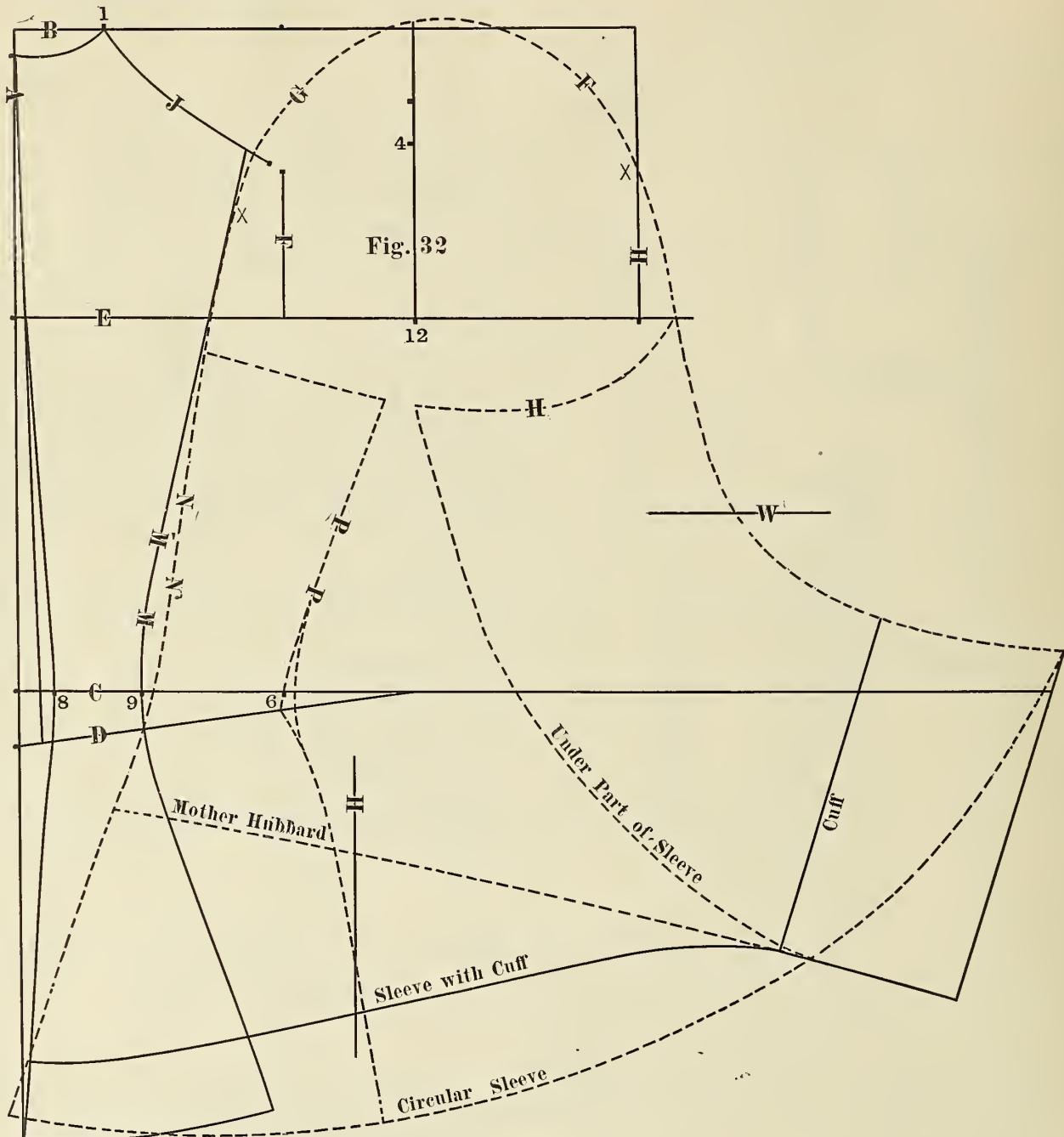
4. Up from point 12, draw a straight line to the top of the paper.

5. Make a point on this line up from 12 at one-fourth size of armhole, which is four and one-fourth inches.

6. Make another point two and one-half inches above this for full top of sleeve.

7. Take the curve, place "D," at this last point

The Dolman Sleeve in Three Different Styles.



with the edge of the scale on the point one inch from line "H," and draw from top down to line between lines "E," and "C." This line is "F."

8. Place point "A" here and draw along the concave or inside of the curve to one inch above line "C," at wrist of sleeve.

9. Place "D" at top of sleeve again and draw line "G," to top of line "N." Line "N," here outlines the sleeve as well as the side body.

10. Line "H," of under part of sleeve is drawn from the point one inch out on line "E," to top of side body. From this curve to lower part of cuff.

11. There are three styles of sleeves outlined on this diagram. The circular sleeve, with and without a cuff, also the Mother Hubbard sleeve.

Any and every style of dolman can be drafted in the same manner, also the dolman capes.

Ulster with Cape.

(Fig. 33.)

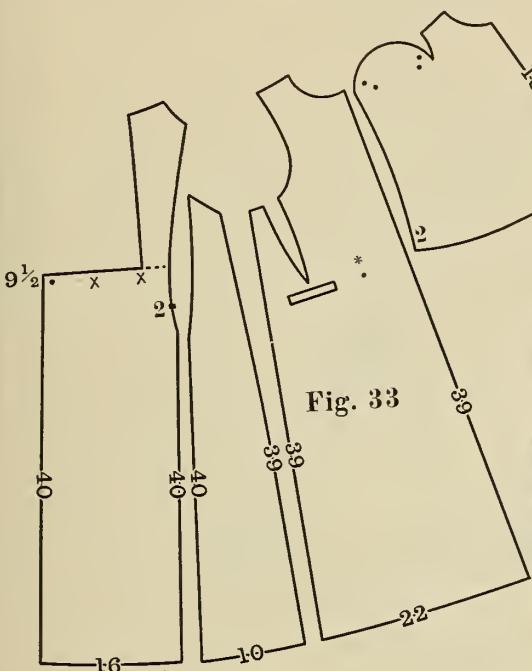


Fig. 33

1. This ulster is drawn without darts, is single breasted, and the side body cut with the fronts. One and one-half inches is taken off from the front at waist line and added to the back on line "C." The back and side form is cut like the dolman sleeve to line "F," the pattern of front is here laid on, line "F," meeting line "F" of sleeve. The measure from middle of back to wrist is now applied which must meet line "A," on the front of the pattern. The outline is now made around the shoulder, neck and front of the pattern down to any length. The bottom is slightly rounded toward back. Notch the cape and back at waist line, also where they separate on pattern near shoulder, and pin the notches together when basting in the cape. Join the fronts, side forms and back and trim the fronts at the lower part of armhole to correspond with side form of back. Join the shoulder seams and baste the cape on the fronts at the shoulders fulling it from : to :. Face the fronts and hem the bottom, set on a rolling collar, pleat the skirt of the back by bringing the two points \times on \circ , provide the front with buttons and button holes and set a belt inside the back.

The Riding Habit.

(Fig. 37 to 40.)

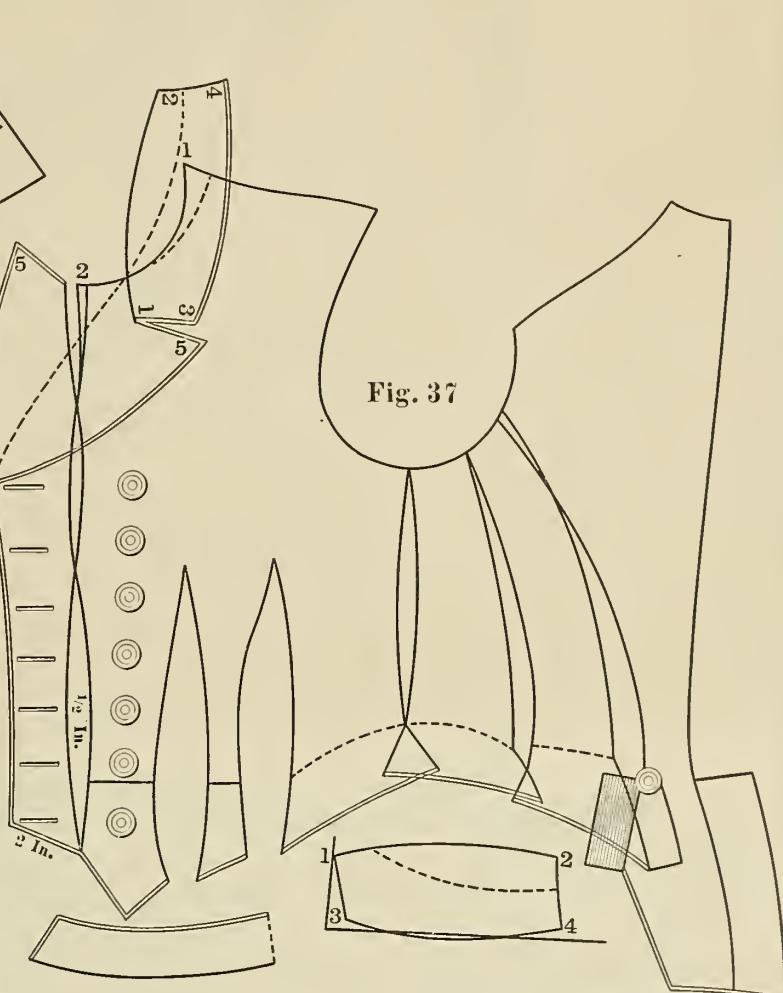


Fig. 37

For Waist and Skirt five and one-half yards of material, fifty-six inches wide.

At one time it was thought impossible that any one but a tailor could make a stylish Riding Habit, but now many ladies have them made by dress-makers.

The first thing is necessarily a good measure of the form, by which a correct draft can be made, as well for a riding habit as for a dress.

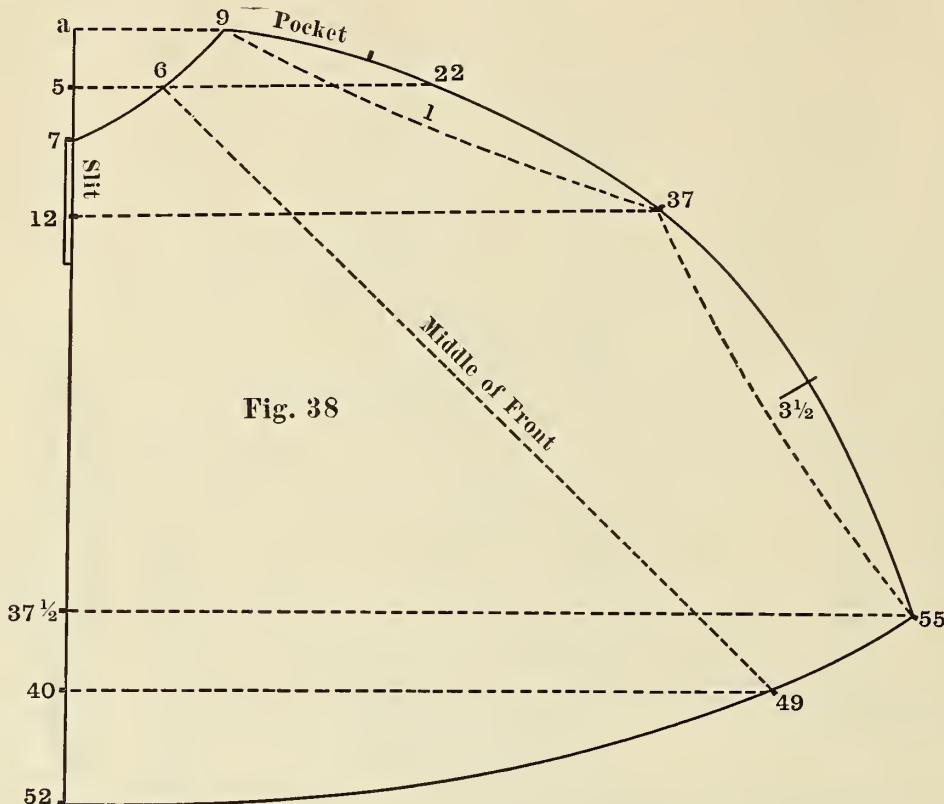
The Habit has a few peculiarities.

The buttons should be small and round; the sleeves button tightly at the wrist; the inside of the jacket should be lined with silk, wadded and stitched in close rows.

It should have a belt inside stitched to each seam of the waist, which is to draw it close to the figure.

Avoid the wrinkles, which are apt to occur around the waist, by giving the lines along the seams sufficient spring.

Front of Skirt for Riding Habit.



The jacket, as now made by the best trades, is fastened up to the throat, and has a standing collar rounded slightly in front.

The skirt is cut as shown at Fig. 37, and is interlined with something firm.

A small square tab with two button holes worked in it, is sewn on the inside at back waist, to hold the train. Small hooks are also sewn on inside at bottom, which match loops of silk on the train.

The finish may be plain which is quite stylish at present, the edges turned in and stitched, and a plain lasting, or jersey button used.

Some prefer the edges trimmed with a narrow silk braid, sewn on flat or bound over inside.

Five or six buttons may be sewn on the sleeves, but the lower three only have worked holes.

The diagram is drawn to measure, just the same as a waist, but should be made the width of a seam larger where the inside is wadded.

The skirt which is drafted by the same rule as the dress, is shaped below waist line as seen on this Fig.

The extension of side body is to be turned in and fastened over under lapping edge of back, with a button.

The front may be buttoned in the middle, and close up to the throat, and finished with a small round collar or band, or it may have a rolling collar as shown on Fig. 37.

The lappel is cut separate, making it double breasted, and is two inches wide at the bottom and about two and one-half inches from 2 to 5. It is straight from 2 to lower end, and curved from '5 down as you can see on the cut. One inch is taken off from neck and shoulder at point 1.

The collar is cut according to directions below and sewn in from front neck to middle of back. The dotted line shows the roll of collar and lappel.

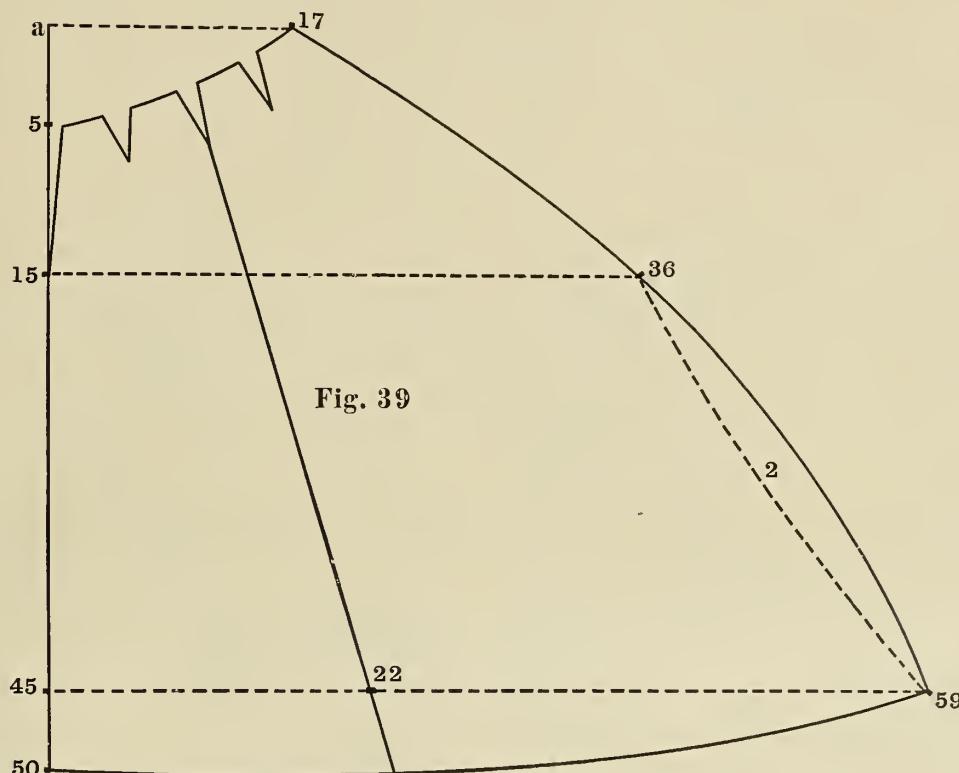
In drafting the narrow collar, or band, commence about two inches from point "A," on inside line of curve and draft along the edge for the length at neck.

Make another line below and exactly parallel with the first.

Finish the front end, either rounded a trifle or square. The dotted line at back is the middle.

For drafting coat collar see Fig. 20.

Back of Skirt for Riding Habit.



Figs. 38 and 39.

This is an average size skirt, is a good design, and can very readily be enlarged or reduced to meet the requirements of larger or smaller forms.

The diagrams are enlarged to full size by using inches. First draw line "A"—9 and "A"—52.

On lines "A"—52 draw 5, 7, 12, 37½ and 40, as many inches from "A."

Then draw lines across, the same number of inches called for on the diagram.

The same process will construct the back to full size. Three small darts out of back at waist line, one inch at middle and one-half on each side.

From 9 toward 22 is pocket, and from 7 down eight inches is slit on left side of front.

This train is quite short, being only a few inches longer than walking skirt length.

Every lady while taking equestrian exercise should wear riding pants.

Cutting and Making Riding Trousers.

Fig. 40.

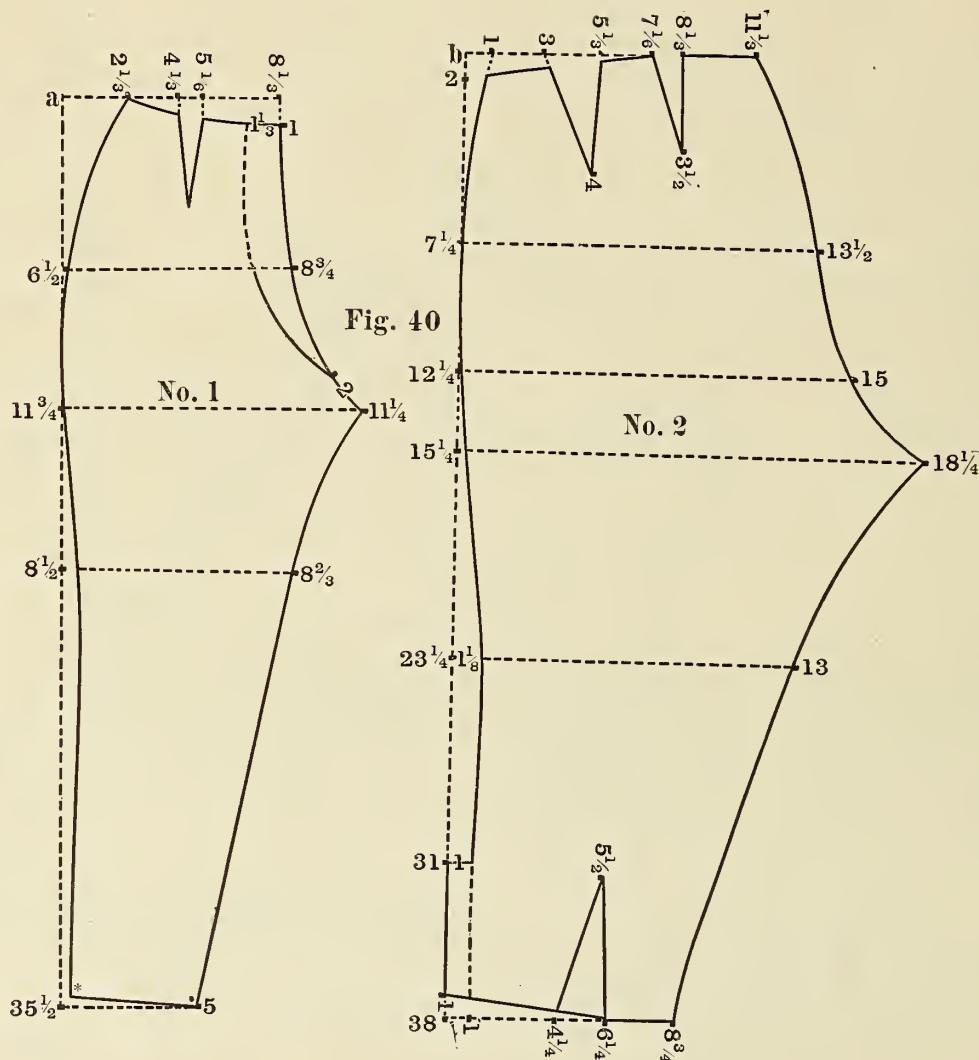
Quantity of material for Trousers, one and five-eighths yards, forty-eight inches wide.

These trousers, which are indispensable with a modern riding habit, are made of heavy material, such as English tricot, casimere, etc., and are cut from the diagram patterns Nos. 1 and 2, of Fig. 40, of which the full dimensions in inches are marked on the patterns.

The distances indicated for darts at the top of No. 1 are measured from the corner lettered a. Also the lengths to hip, thigh, and to bottom, from the same corner.

Lady's Riding Trousers.

No. 1 and 2.



The width at the different points along down are set opposite at the end of the dotted lines.

No 2 is measured from the corner lettered b, and across, as at No. 1.

The outlines are made with the curve, which is easily placed to touch the different points.

These trousers can be cut longer by adding two-thirds to the bottom and one-third to the top for the number of inches in length wanting, and larger by adding to each side proportionately.

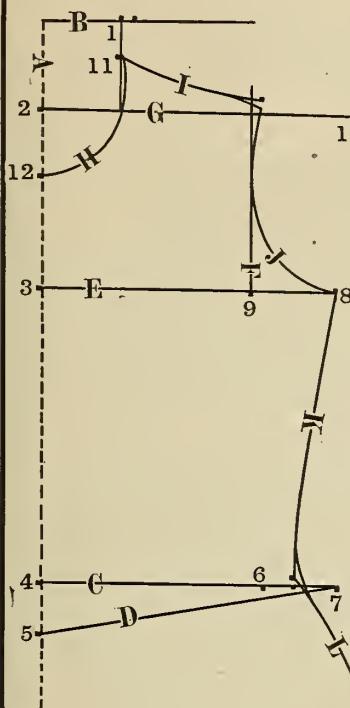
Join each front to a back, and join the fronts from $11\frac{1}{4}$ to end of dotted line for fly, and the back from

$11\frac{1}{3}$ to $18\frac{1}{4}$. Set a button-hole fly underneath the edge of the left front as indicated, and bind the right with a flap on which the buttons are sewed.

Take up the dart at the lower end, face the lower edge and up the slit with a strip of satin, and fasten the slit with buttons.

Take up the hip darts and from • to the top insert a small gore of elastic webbing which is two and one-half inches wide at the top. At * and •, fasten the ends of a stirrup strap of stout elastic webbing nine inches long. Finish the top with a band of the material and lining an inch and a quarter deep.

Children's Garments Cutting and Making.



(Fig. 34.)

This represents the plain front of a child's dress. The measures for this dress are taken the same as for a large lady, and are:

Size of bust.....	26 inches.
Size of waist.....	22 inches.
Length of waist.....	12 inches.
Under arm.....	7 inches.
Hip to neck.....	15 inches.
Shoulder.....	3½ inches.
Armhole.....	11½ inches.
Length of arm.....	12 inches.
Size of elbow.....	9 inches.
Size of wrist.....	6½ inches.

A child's waist has no bust form and must be cut wider across the bust according to the measure than for a developed form, else the waist has a drawn or pinched look. Allowances for this are already made on the graded bust scale. The front must be straight, or nearly so, and may be either open, seamed, or cut on a fold of the material.

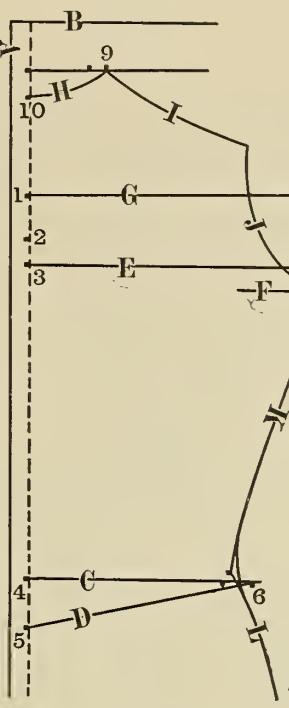
1. Place the square on line "A" and "B" as before and make a point one-half inch in front of 26 in the scale for neck.

This point must be moved toward the front in every case where we wish to cut the front on a fold of the goods or want a straight front.

2. Measure down on line "A" two inches and make a point. This will place shoulder seam farther on top of shoulder.

3. Points 3, 4 and 5 are made as before.

4. Make points 6 and 7 at bust and breast size. Points 8 and 9 at bust and breast size. Point 10 at nine inches out from 2, for slope of shoulder. Point 11 is at end of hip to neck measure on line "I," and as the back of neck is to be one-half inch wider on ac-



(Fig. 35.)

count of change at shoulder, we take two inches from 15 which leaves length of front or hip to neck measure 13 inches.

5. For all children or persons not having a developed bust use size of armhole which for this little pattern is eleven and one-half inches.

Place 11½ in the scale of sixths at 8 and make point 9 back at the corner of the square.

6. For all outlines use the curve as before.

7. As there is one and one-half inches between 6 and 7 set a point inside of 7 about one inch and leave the one-half inch for a loose fit as a child must not be fitted as close as a developed figure.

8. This front can be fitted with a dart instead of taking the inch off at 7.

(Fig. 35.)

This diagram gives the back of a child's waist.

This is cut with a lap of one and one-half inches which is to be folded on the line. The one-half inch is for buttons and button-holes, and is not folded.

Lines "A" and "B" commence at this line.

On this diagram I see there is a mistake. The dotted line should be line "A," and the plain line should be dotted.

(1st.) Point 1 is only four inches down on line "A." Points 2, 3, 4 and 5 as before.

(2nd.) Point 9 at neck is set out one-half inch beyond 26 in neck scale, and line "J" is drawn from one-half inch below 7, or bust size, same as blouse.

(3rd.) Line "J" is drawn by placing "D" at dot below 7. All the other outlines as previously directed.

The one-half and one-fourth inch dart that is taken from other backs must be taken off on line "C," at point 6. One-fourth inch may also be taken off at 7.

This basque or waist may be cut with a side body and with a form in the back by the same rule as for large waists. It may be seamed in the back and open in front, in which case the darts will be taken out of the middle of the back as before.

An open back for a large waist is cut with the lap and button fly similar to this: A dart of one-half inch should be taken out of the armhole in the lining.

The Princess, or any style, can be cut from this, by following directions for large gowns.

Fig. 36.

This diagram gives the plain sleeve for a child.

There are very few changes in this sleeve.

Point 8 is only one and one-half inches from line "A," and the point opposite 5, three-fourths inch from line "B."

This sleeve may be cut to gather at elbow, or any changes made as on the others.

This way of cutting will fit a boy as well as a girl.

Suit for Boy's.

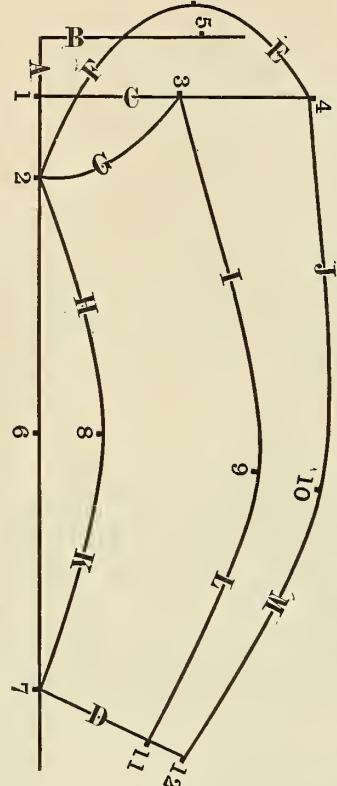


Fig. 36.

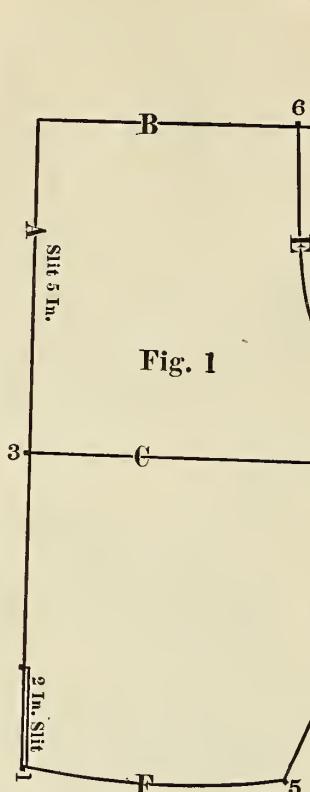


Fig. 1

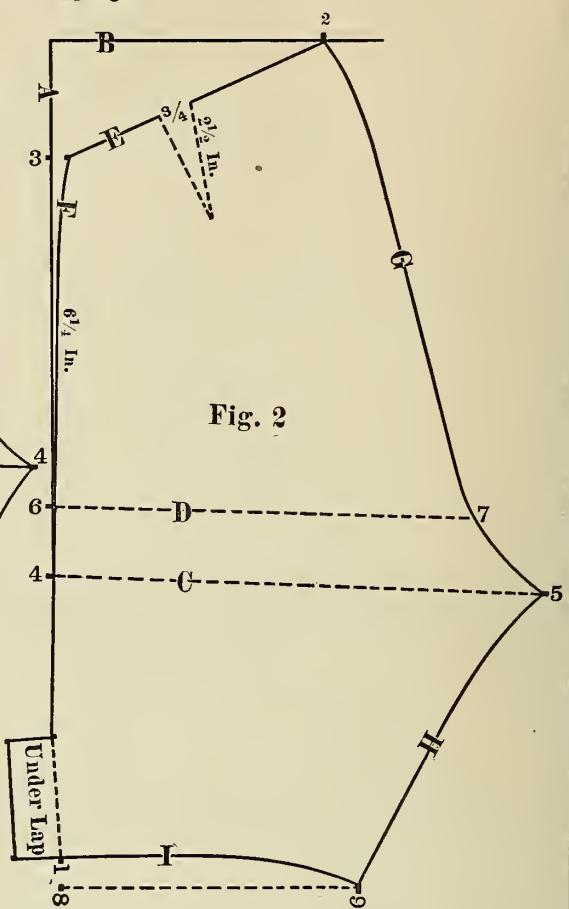


Fig. 2

Quantity of material: one and three-eighths yards of cloth, fifty-two inches wide, and one and one-eighth yards of flannel forty-four inches wide.

With Figs. 1 and 2 we will commence a little suit for a boy from four to five years old.

Figs. 1 and 2.

For these little trousers it will be necessary to take the following measures:

Length from waist line over hip
to floor..... 24 inches.
Length for knee pants..... 16 inches.
Around waist..... 24 inches.
Around thigh..... 19 inches.
Around calf of leg..... 12 inches.

The measures around thigh and calf of leg are taken as loose as the garment is to be when made.

1. First make base lines "A" and "B."
2. Measure down on line "A" sixteen inches for knee length, and make point 1.
3. Measure out on line "B," one-fourth of waist size, which is six inches by this measure, then allow one and one-fourth inches more for lap in front, and make point 2.

4. Measure down on line "A" one-third length of measure from waist to floor, and make point 3.

5. As the front of these little trousers must be narrow in proportion to the back, take one inch from one-half of the thigh measure, which leaves us eight and one-half inches. Point 4 is then eight and one-half inches across from 3.

6. At the bottom divide the measure and take off one-half inch, which leaves us five and one-half inches according to this measure. This sets point 5 at five and one-half inches from 1.

7. Make a point down on line "A" five inches for slit, and another two inches up from point 1. This gives every point to measure.

8. Make a point one inch in from 4, on line "C." From this make a point one inch up. Place "F" at this point and draw from 2 to 4, and mark the line "D."

9. Again place "D" at the same point and draw around the curve to 6, and mark the line "E."

10. Place "E" on end of rule at 5, and draw to 1, and mark the line "F."

11. Place "G" at 4 and draw to 5, and mark the line "G."

(Fig. 2.)

Make base lines as before.

1. Measure down on line "A" seventeen and one-fourth inches, and make point 1.

2. Measure out on line "B" six inches, and make point 2.

3. Measure down on line "A" two and one-half inches, and make point 3.

4. Make point 4, nine and one-fourth inches down from 3, or one and one-fourth inches longer than front of trousers.

5. Make point 5 across from 4, on line "C," one inch longer than half of thigh measure, which is ten and one half inches.

6. Make point 6 one and one-half inches up from 4.

7. Draw a line from 6, parallel with line "C," and mark it "D." Make this line one and one-quarter inches shorter than line "C," and make point 7 at end of line.

8. Make point 8 one inch from 1.

9. From 8 measure out six and one-half inches and mark the point 9, (which adds the one-half inch taken off from front at point 5.)

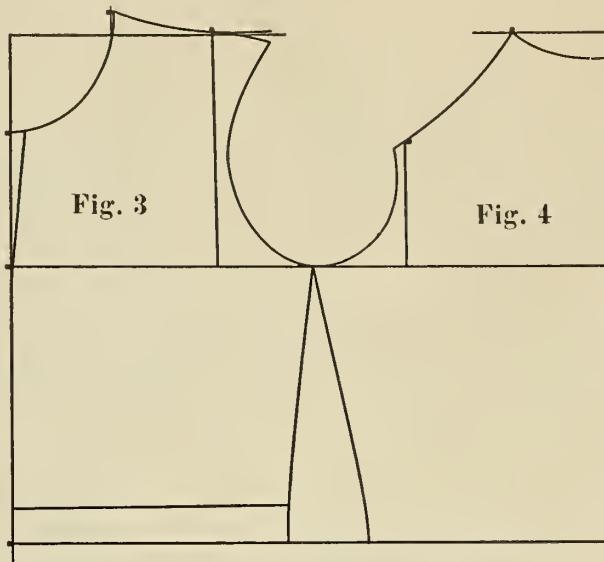
10. Make a point one-half inch in from 3, and draw from this point to 2, and mark the line "E." Observe the small dart taken out on this line.

11. Place "G" at point marked in from 3, and draw to 6. Mark this line "F."

12. Place "G" at 2, and make an outward curve to 7. Then place "F" at 5 and draw an inward curve to 7. Mark this line "G."

13. Place "F" at 5, and draw to 9. Mark this line "H."

14. Place "F" at 5, and draw one inch past 1. Mark this line "I". Draw from end of line "I" up two inches for under-lap.



Fig's 3 and 4.)

This little underwaist is cut similar to Figs. 34-35, and the same measures are used for these waists and sleeves.

Point 1 at neck is set out on line "B," two inches and the two inches is taken off from the hip to neck measure. Leave space for lap, buttons etc., as at Fig. 35, and cut the front on the fold of the goods. Leave out the darts and draft to one and one-half inches below waist line.

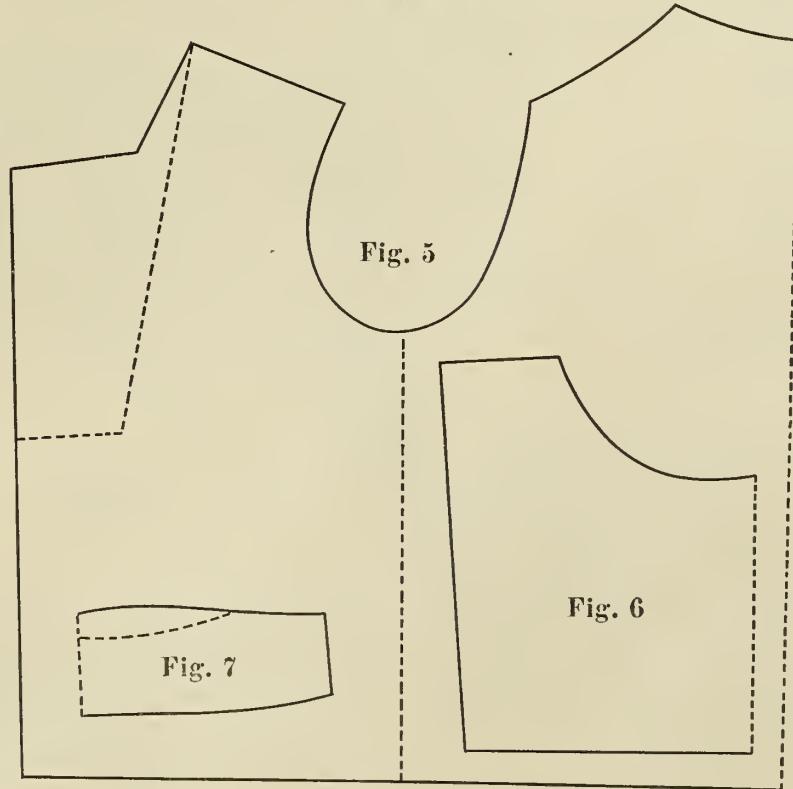


Fig. 5.

This figure gives half of blouse and is cut exactly as at Figs. 13-14, with the exception of the square neck or lappet, which is drawn square two and one-half inches in front of point 18, then slanted from there to the bottom of the front.

This waist is ten inches under the arm and the dotted line shows a space for a plastron or lap six inches down from the neck, which, as you see is square from the point of shoulder instead of round as at Fig. 13.

The collar Fig. 6, is cut same as on Fig. 13, only wider across the back and is square on the front. The half of collar is six inches across the back and comes over on the front, only to the square neck.

Fig. 7, is a small collar for the jacket and is drafted the same as at Fig. 20. See collars.

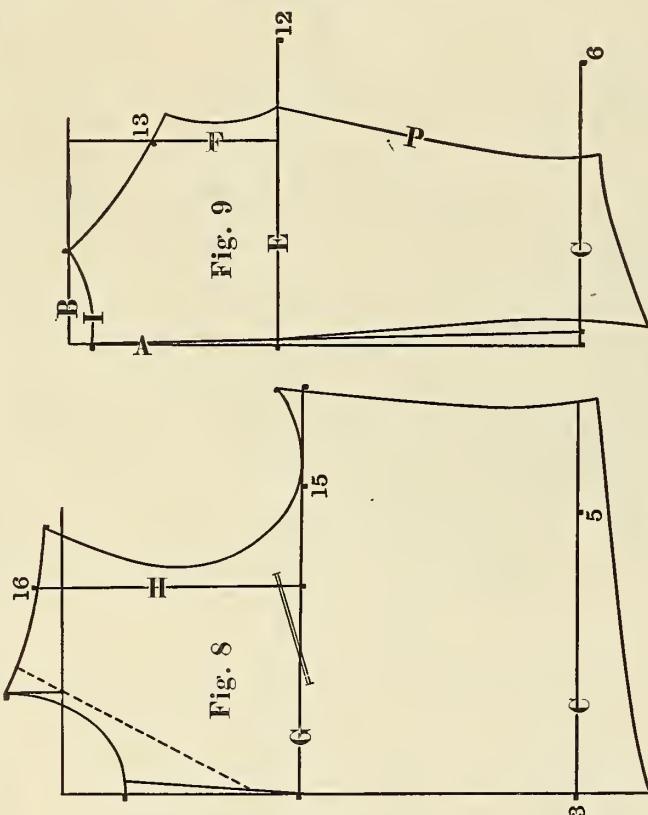


Fig 8 and 9.

Figs. 8 and 9 give front and back of jacket.

As the garment is to be worn over the blouse, size of bust, waist, neck, etc., must be one inch larger than the measure taken. The back of neck for this garment must be two inches wide on line "B," consequently two inches is taken off from hip to neck measure for point 17 of front. The side body is added to this front at points 5 and 15 as you see and the waist is cut two and one-half inches below waist line at the front and back and one inch under the arm. To cut the back, take width of side body off inside of points 12 and 6.

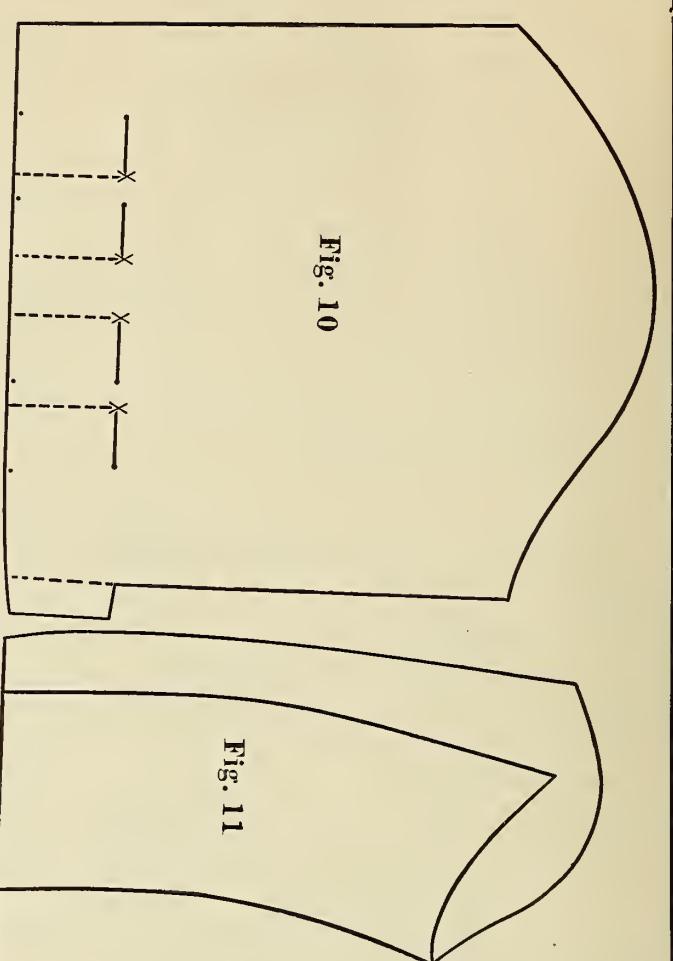


Fig 10.

Fig. 10 is a sleeve for the blouse Fig. 5.

Draft the top of the sleeve as at Fig. 15, and from the top cut straight to wrist leaving the small lap of two and one-fourth inches by three-fourths wide on the under part. The sleeve is rounded slightly at wrist and has four pleats, two lapping each way from the middle, which are stitched two and one-fourth inches long and lap one and one-fourth inches, leaving a space between each pleat of one-half inch, the middle a box pleat of one and one-fourth inches wide.

Fig. 11.

All measures around arm and shoulder are to be enlarged one inch before drafting this sleeve and as the blouse has a very loose sleeve it may be well to enlarge elbow measure two inches.

Cut the top of sleeve the same as at Fig. 16 and the wrist nearly as wide as at elbow, as this is to be loose over the pleated sleeve.

Directions for Making Boy's Suit.

This little suit looks well to have the trousers and jacket of some dark serge goods as blue or black, and the sailor blouse of finely checked goods as black or blue and white flannel.

The trousers are attached to a silesia under-waist which is cut and explained at Fig's 3-4. Cover the fronts of the under waist with serge, and the backs with black silesia.

Join each front and back of the trousers and join the halves. Set pockets into the fronts at the slit on line "A," and sew on under lapping fly in with them.

Set a button-hole fly underneath the edge of the left front, and bind the right with a flap for buttons. Bind the bottoms of the legs with a band three-fourths of an inch deep and thirteen inches wide around, fulling the front slightly for the knee, finish the band with a small buckle, and fasten up the slit with buttons. Sew up the small dart at the top of the back, and bind it with a band an inch and a quarter deep; set a lining band with button holes inside of the other band, by which to button the trousers to the under-waist. Join the parts of the under-waist and set the trousers on the front along the waist line.

For the blouse, cut the body and collar each on the double, as explained at Figs. 5-6, and cut the sleeves as at Fig. 10, join the shoulders of the blouse and from the bottom of fronts up to the dotted line for plastron, and sew on the collar from the middle of back at neck to the beginning of the square front.

Face the collar in connection with the corner of

the front marked off on the pattern by the dotted lines, with the material, border it with three rows of narrow braid and roll it back to show the waist underneath.

Pleat the sleeves as at Fig. 10, join the side seams and sew them into the armholes. Hem the lower edge of the blouse and run in an elastic braid for a draw string.

To make the jacket, cut the body as at Figs. 8-9, of serge and black lining. The collar from Fig. 7, and the sleeves from Fig. 11. Join the front and back of waist, set a pocket into the left front in the slit indicated, and set on the collar from middle of back to within one and one-half inches of front near line "A." Face the collar in connection with the wrong side of the fronts four inches deep with the material, and roll them along the dotted line, join the upper and under part of the sleeves, face the bottoms and trim along the seam with buttons sew them into the armhole according to directions for basting in front of book. Trim the front with two rows of gilt buttons, that are held together by two button-holes, one in each front in which are two buttons linked together with a cord.

With this suit is worn a windsor tie, passed under the collar and tied in a sailor knot in front.

This suit with the exception of the trousers can be used as well for a girl.

The little jacket, Figs. 8-9 with a kilt or gathered skirt sewed on, making a beautiful cloak. With this for a cloak any kind of sleeve or collar may be used.





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